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WASHINGTON

City of Destiny



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WASHINGTON

CITY OF DESTINY

Text by ALICE ROGERS HAGER

Photographs by JACKIE MARTIN

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1949

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FOREWORD

"The city of Washington—the central star in the constellation which enlightens the whole world." Marquis de Lafayette

When the lights went on again at the end of the war, a dazzling brilliance bathed the Capitol of the United States. Men lifted their eyes to a soaring dome where Freedom stood with her laurel crowned helmet and her grounded shield. There was one dream in their hearts—the dream of peace and justice that now might become the heritage of every nation.

Farther down the avenues of the city beside the Potomac the sweep of light illumined the building housing the archives of the United States, bringing into bold relief an inscription which read, "What is Past is Prologue." Here were the records of events which had begun in the fifteenth century, when an Italian geographer and explorer had discovered an unknown continent and opened the floodgates on the greatest migration the world had ever seen. The impelling force behind that migration was the knowledge that in the

new land was space for liberty of thought and action, and for a government which the people themselves would establish.

There were mistakes made in the development of that government as there will always be mistakes where human beings attempt to rule themselves. There were defeats and victories in the growth of the new nation, but the victories came oftener and the base of government was steadily broadened to include all adult citizens. It was important that the Constitution written by the Founding Fathers could be changed at the ballot box and that the idea of democratic government was solidly rooted, so that it could grow in power and in vision. Freedom has a lusty health and two world wars have proved that free men can outproduce and outfight those who are not free.

De Tocqueville has said: "The progress of democracy seems inescapable, since it is the

most uniform, the most ancient and the most permanent tendency to be found in history." The American experiment in democracy became a major guidepost on the long road of civilization. Other nations drew from it those elements which could best be adapted to their own needs and worked out their own patterns. Now, together with America, they are trying to find the way to merge the patterns into the general substance of the world community so that there will at last be peace and universal equality of opportunity.

Behind that endeavor lies the great thesis—that democracy is a vitalizing force in human affairs. Man is as tall as heaven when he is free, when he can realize the dignity of his own soul.

Today, Washington has become a symbol. It is more than a metropolis in marble, more than a geographical point in the Western Hemisphere. Its decisions have come to affect men in all parts of the earth. In that sense it is a city of destiny, focussing the world's interest and concern.

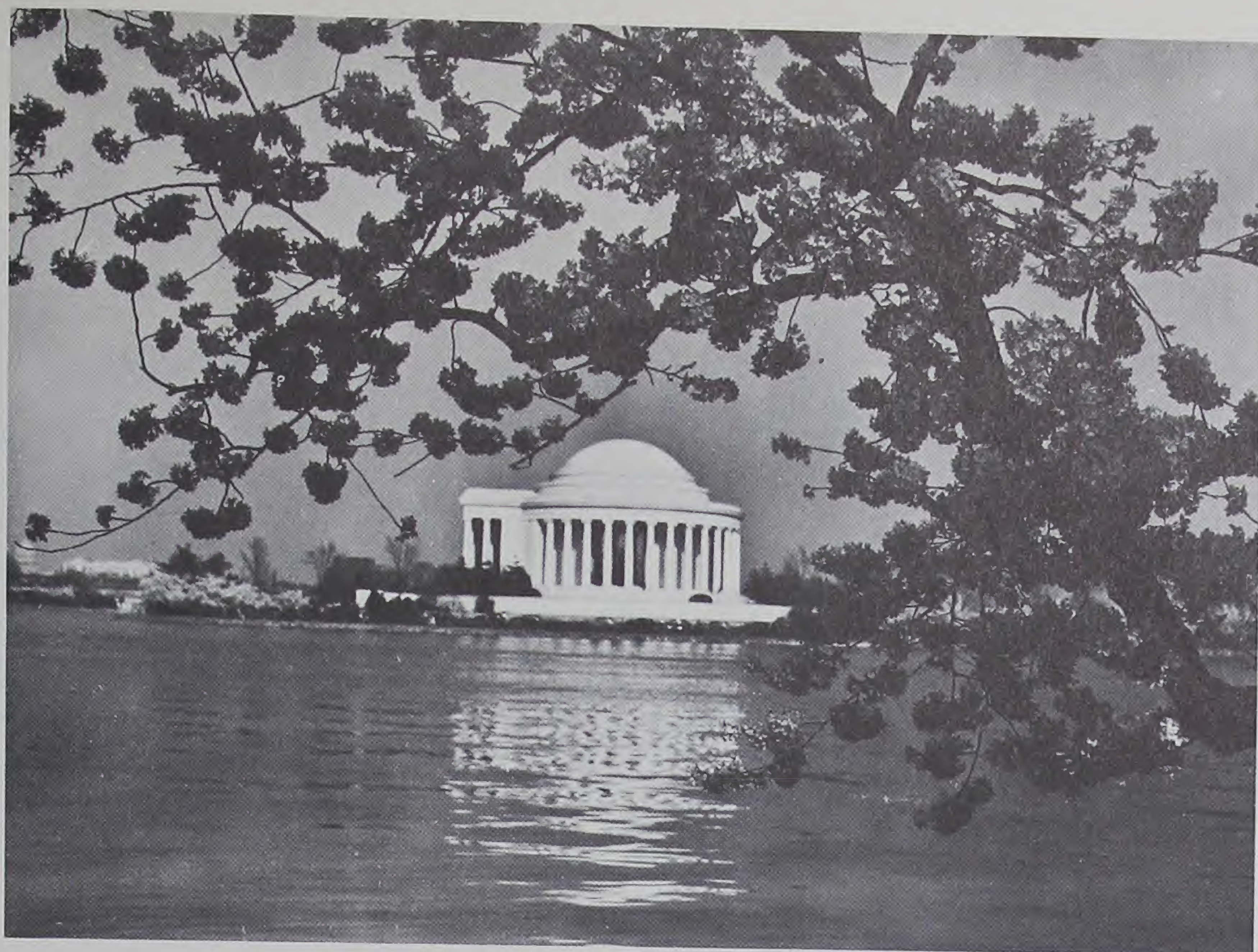
The question is repeated unceasingly—what manner of place is this which stands in the full glare of floodlights of history? There are as many answers as there are individual human differences. This book offers one—a panorama of American democracy in action. It should be remembered that the actors and the current scene upon the stage change constantly. The parts played and the Play itself are timeless.

ALICE ROGERS HAGER
JACKIE MARTIN



—and we shall return to the earth for our sustenance—





THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL.

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Alice Rogers Hager

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My printer, Howard Mertz.

Jackie Martin



Panorama of Washington from Arlington Heights—1872.

“WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE”

George Washington's hopes for the young Republic, of which he was the first President, extended far beyond the limitations of the thirteen struggling colonies he had led through revolution to unity as a nation. Authorized by the new Congress to choose a site where the federal government could establish its capital, he looked to the Potomac River valley, natural highway to the rich lands beyond the Allegheny Mountains.

The Constitution provided that “Congress shall have the power to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States.” Through a compromise between North and South, the present location was chosen and Maryland and Virginia were persuaded to cede their sovereignty over the land now known as the District of Columbia. Then Washington called upon the French artist Pierre L’Enfant to design a truly noble plan for the city.

Major L’Enfant was a veteran of the American Revolution. He had designed the medal for the Society of the Cincinnati and had rebuilt New York’s city hall. He had grown up in Paris and was familiar with some of America’s more beautiful colonial cities. It was the artist, rather than the engineer, who created the elaborate plan for the capital, conceiving it in a pattern of diagonals, with broad radiating avenues and vistas of “magnificent distances.” The Capitol and the White House were built where he set them, Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall completing that part of the plan. But the rest was too grandiose for the impoverished Congress and it was over a hundred years before interest was revived in the original concept. During the intervening years, Washington was anything but beautiful.

In spite of this, from its earliest days, of muddy cowpaths and shacks housing both legislators and constituents, to the handsome avenues of the present, it has belonged to the people.

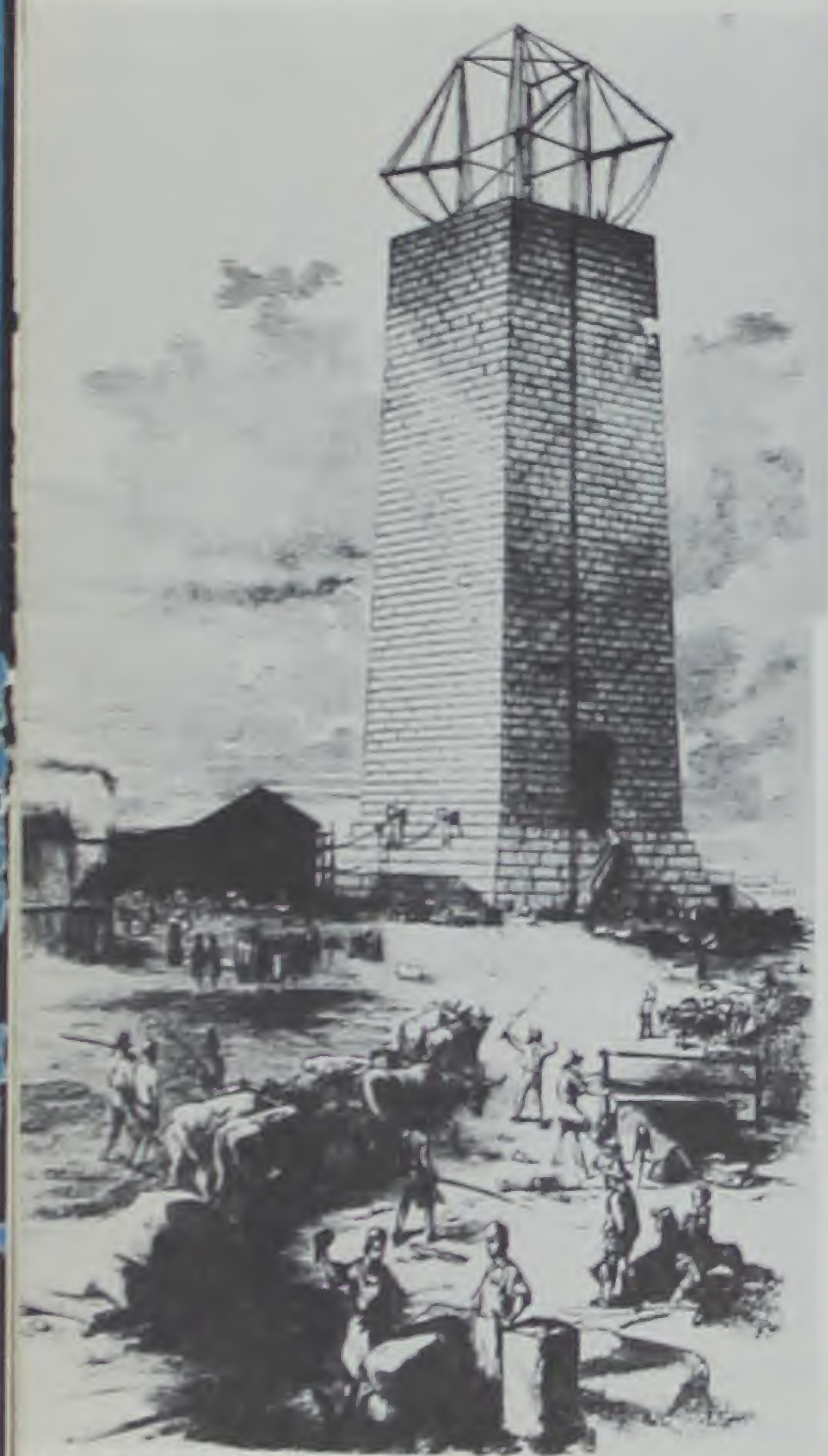


CAPITOL HILL, L'Enfant called "a pedestal waiting for a monument." Five hundred dollars was paid for Thornton's plan and President Washington laid the cornerstone, September 18, 1793.

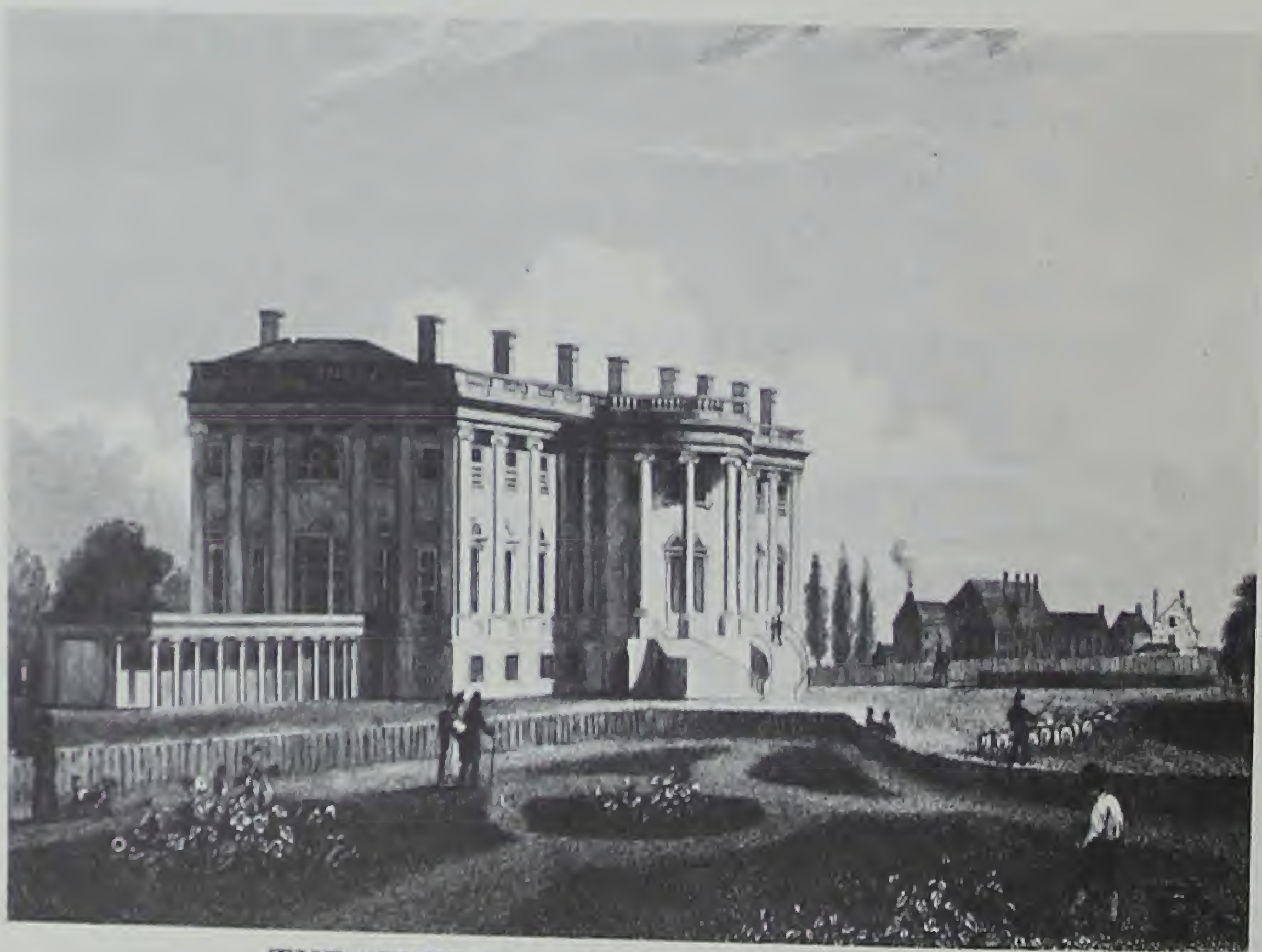
Frontier boots have trampled the White House floors, Indian chiefs have ridden in inaugural processions, kings and prime ministers have visited it as the people's guests. The story of America's growth is reflected in street names and monuments, in the increasing size and influence of its capital city.

Earliest known exploration in the valley of the Potomac dates back to the first half of the sixteenth century, with first the Spanish and then the English investigating the possibilities of its settlement. Serious colonization, however, did not begin until the seventeenth century, with Alexandria and Georgetown incorporated as towns in the middle of the eighteenth. By that time, there was a rich and colorful plantation life centered in the region where the future capital city would rise.

President Washington did not live to see the government's inauguration of its permanent home. The cornerstone for the White House was laid on October 13, 1792, and that of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. It was President John Adams who became the first occupant of the "President's Palace," in November, 1800. Congress had, by agreement, adjourned in Philadelphia on May 15, to reconvene in Washington the fifteenth of June. One hundred and twenty-six clerks and a few executive officers, including the cabinet, were the total government, except for the Congress, the Supreme Court and the President himself. So little had been done in preparing the "city" for their reception that there was scarcely a place for them to live. Tree stumps lined the vast morass of mud that was to be



WASHINGTON MONUMENT in 1854. The cornerstone had been laid July 4, 1848.



THE "PRESIDENT'S HOUSE," south portico.

Pennsylvania Avenue, workmen's shacks surrounded the White House. The East Room was not finished and Abigail Adams hung her laundry there to dry. There was almost no furniture and great quantities of firewood were needed to drive out the damp cold.

James Hoban, the architect who had supervised the building of the White House, planned and supervised its restoration after it was burned by the British in 1814, and later added the two great porticos on the north and south fronts. The exterior was painted white at this time to cover the marks of the fire. The first railroad service into Washington came in 1835, the telegraph nearly ten years later. By the time of Lincoln's inauguration, the population had increased to some seventy-five thousand, but little attention had been paid by Congress to providing the most ordinary facilities of city life.

During the years of the Civil War, Washington was an armed camp overflowing with troops; with dreadful, crowded hospitals and thousands of newly freed Negroes. It was not until the "gilded age" of Grant that the city began a growth in culture and in physical development.

"The Congress House" had also been burned in 1814. When the original wing (the south) had been refinished in 1819, there was still the major part of the present structure to be completed. President Lincoln continued the work on the metal dome, and in 1863, the magnificent building of today was finished.

The original idea for the Washington Monument was an equestrian statue, but the first President rejected it as an unnecessary expense. After his death, there were various attempts to provide a suitable tribute, but it was not until 1848 that Congress granted the land. Some funds were raised by public subscription and building begun. In 1876, Congress finally gave a sufficient appropriation, making possible its completion in 1885.

The White House has reflected the modes and manners of the men and the eras it has known. Victorian extravaganza produced its worst period, and Theodore Roosevelt, when he became President, prevailed upon Congress to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars, so that it could be restored to the beautiful simplicity of the original.



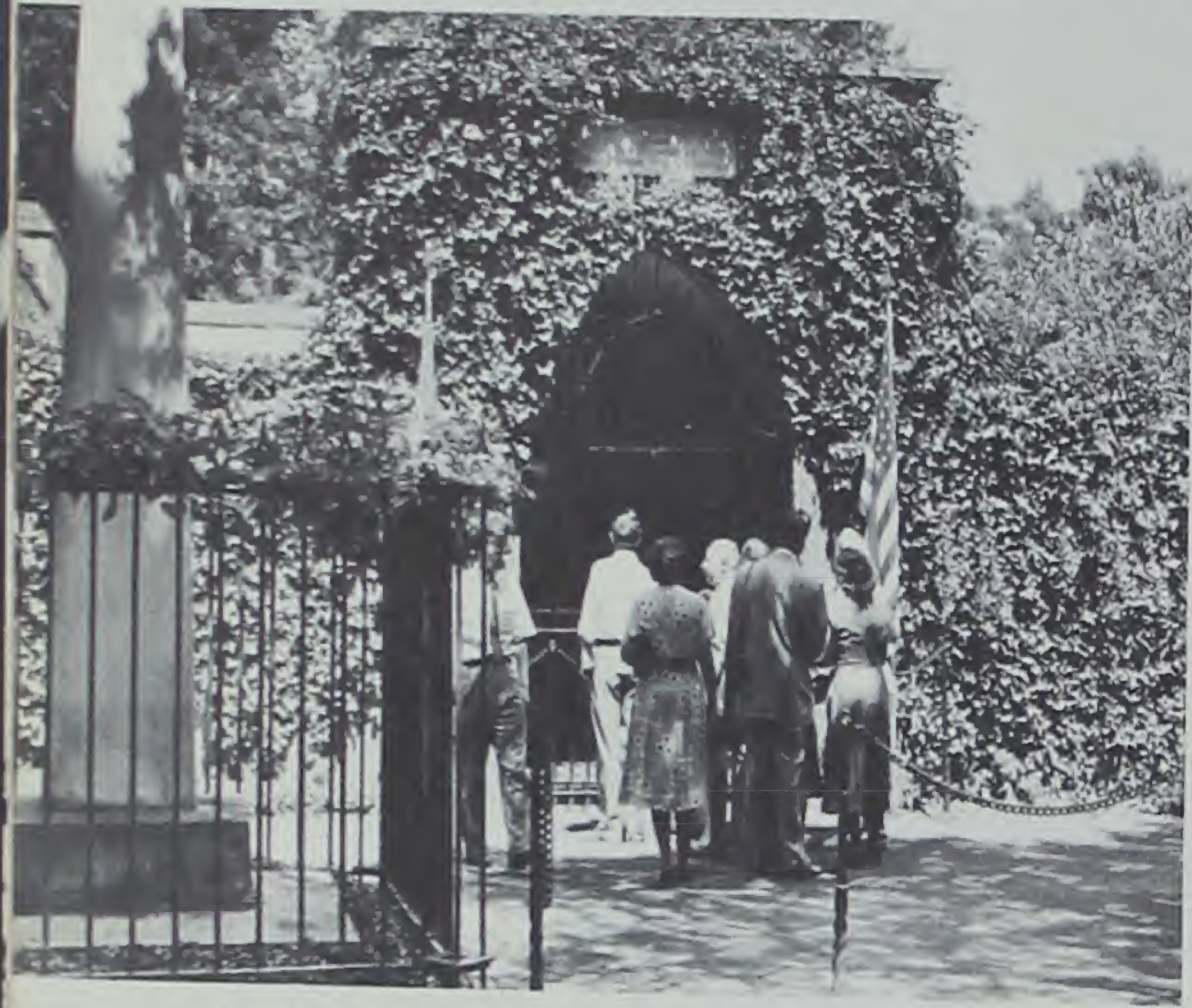
THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL was still unfinished when Lincoln was first inaugurated, March 4, 1861. Work on it was continued through the Civil War years.



EASTER EGG ROLLING on the White House lawn about 1905.



MT. VERNON—home of the first President and shrine of a nation.



TOMB of George and Martha Washington.



PIAZZA at the river entrance.



VIEW OF THE POTOMAC.

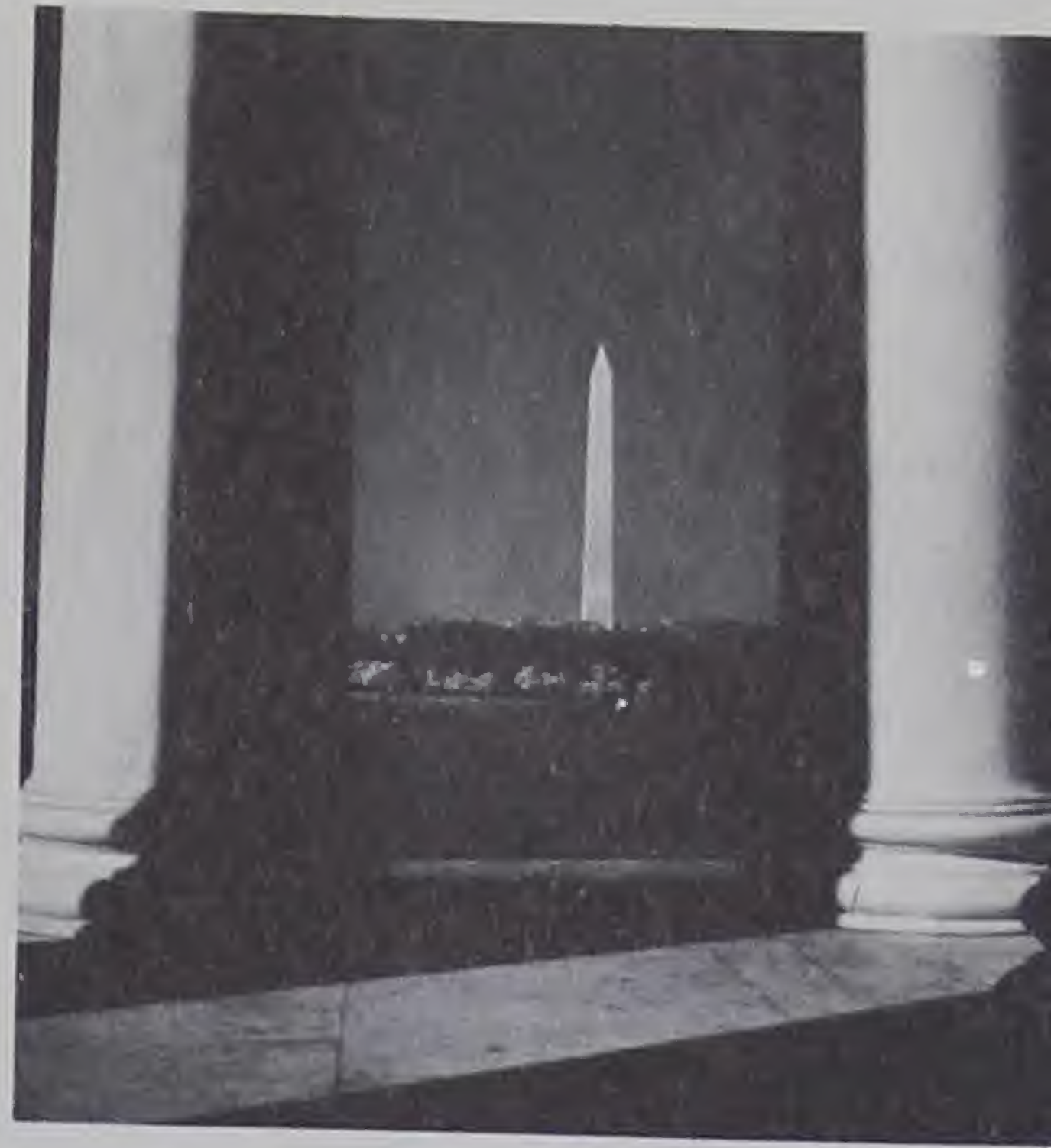


ENTRANCE TO MT. VERNON. Ancient trees shadow the broad lawns.



POWER . . .

. . . of the AMERICAN DREAM



WASHINGTON TODAY

The capital of a nation, of necessity, reflects the political, economic and social growth of the people to whom it belongs. Washington's growth has been a very real mirror of the progress of American political and social philosophy, with its evolution from the strong individualism of the frontier, to the deeply rooted sectionalism of states' rights, from national isolationism to partnership in the community of nations. Physical settlement and development of a continent that spanned three thousand miles of land east to west, and over one thousand miles north to south, was accomplished in close to a century. Tremendous industrialization, high-speed transportation and communications followed. With the First World War, there began the stirring of international consciousness, which was brought to full flower by the Second World War and organization of the United Nations.

The modern city owes much of its beauty and spaciousness to the L'Enfant plan, even though only a comparatively small part of it was used. Impetus for its present architectural pattern came first from the influence of the Chicago Exposition of 1893. The MacMillan Commission, the Fine Arts Commission, and finally the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in succession have all contributed in varying degrees to the redesign and construction of the city. Plans for the future envisage an extension of the phalanx of federal buildings from the Capitol eastward to

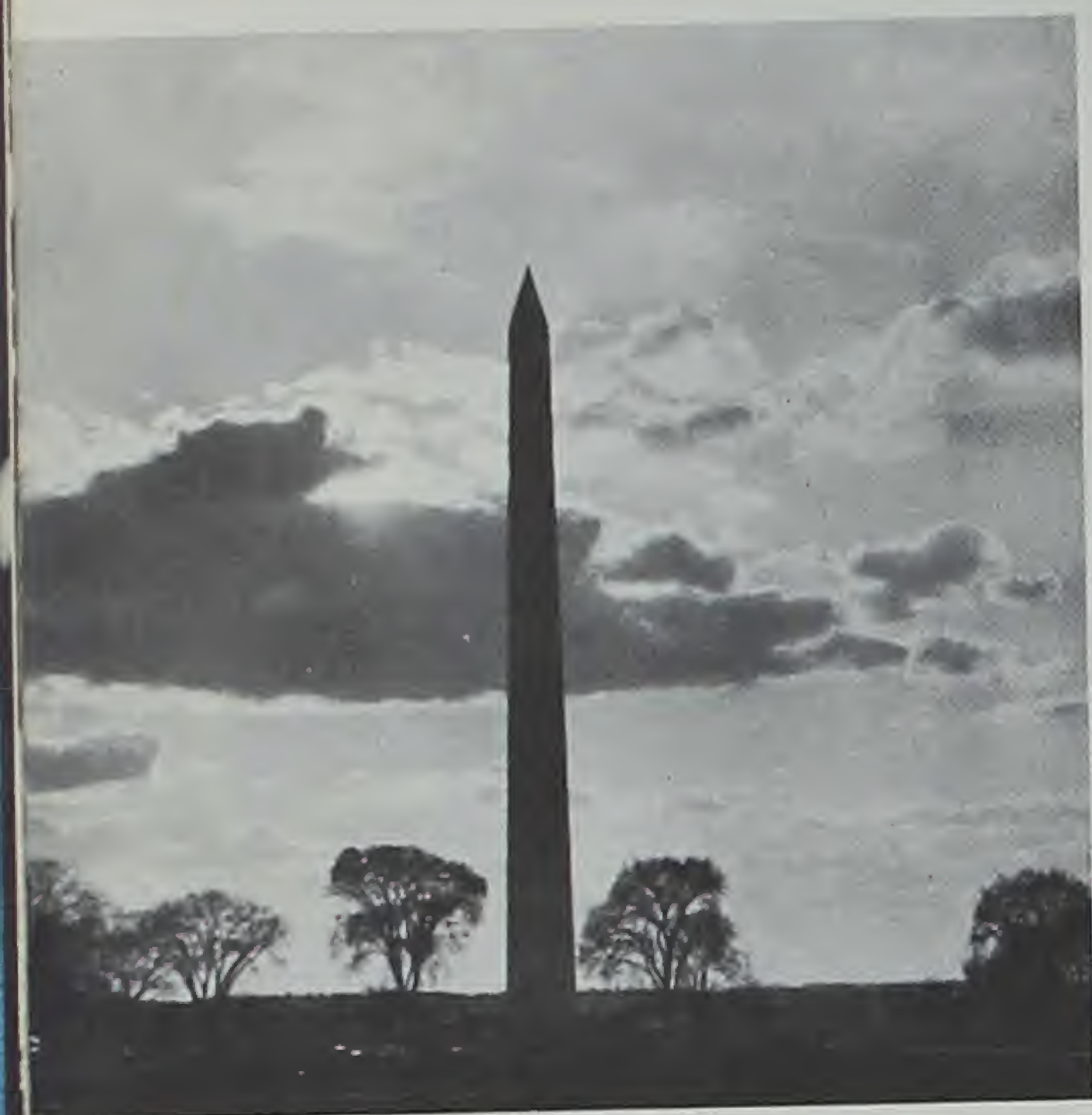
Anacostia Park, where an immense stadium and sports center is building.

Washington is actually many cities in one. The federal Goliaths of granite and marble hunch their great shoulders solidly together along avenues that swirl with traffic. The sweet serenity of the Mall flows in a green tide from the steps of the columned temple at its western end, around the shaft of the first President and on to the hill of the Congress House. It interrupts its current briefly for the calm waters of the Reflecting Pool, where the stars and the memorial lights find equal welcome. There is the city of the "corps diplomatique," all glamour and glitter and elegant mansions along the curved, tree-shaded sweeps of Massachusetts Avenue. There are the comfortable regiments of small houses with their bits of lawn and garden, their neighborly respectability. There are spreading suburbs, with both gentlemen's estates and the trim cottages of the newly married and hopeful. There are the "alley slums," bleak and dreadful. And there is Georgetown, lovely, archaic and fashionably modern.

Over and around them all is the green flood of the trees, the blue flood of the river, a passion of blossoming in the spring, a flame of leaves in autumn, the crystal twigs of winter sleet, the silence of snow. Stars in the Reflecting Pool and the star of hope at the feet of Freedom with her grounded shield—all these things are Washington, and so many more—



PANORAMA OF THE CITY from the Washington Monument. LOOKING SOUTH.

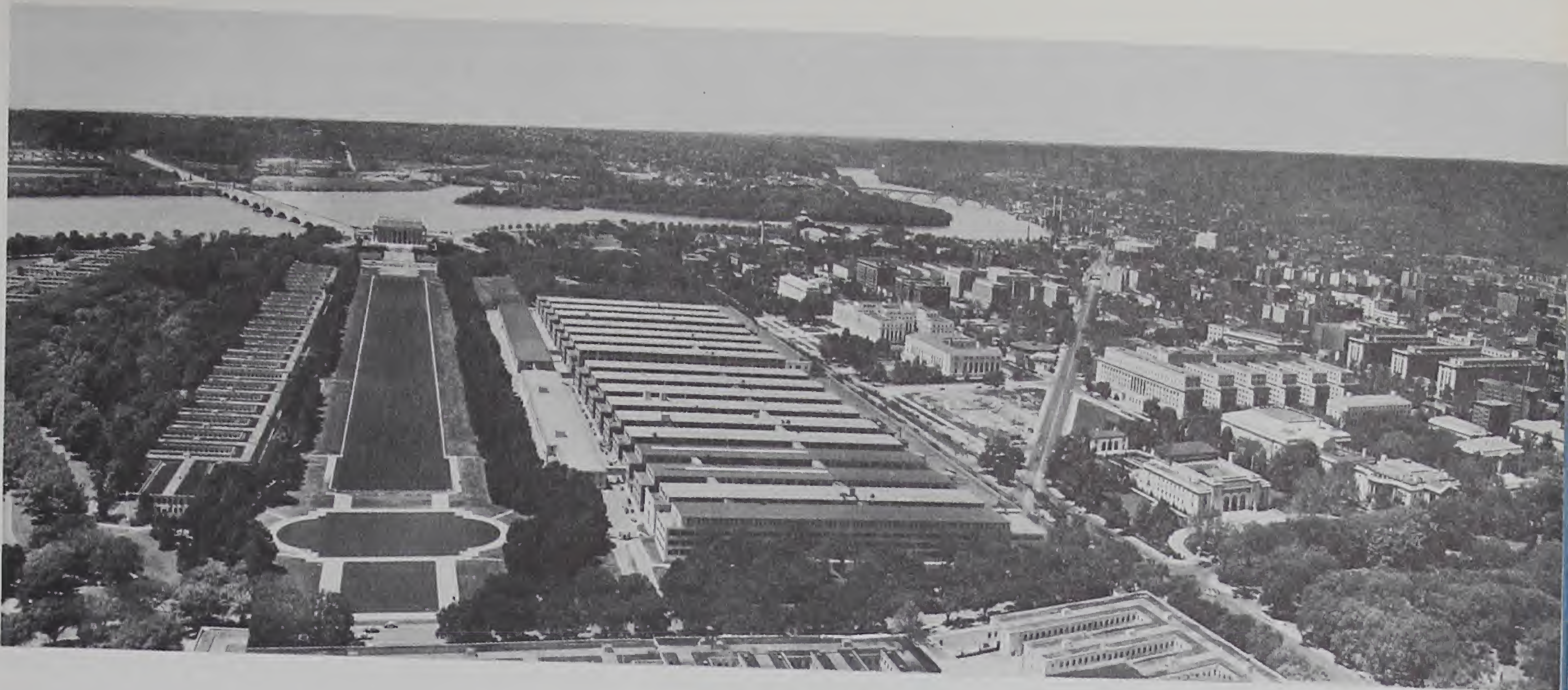


From the top of the Washington Monument, the city spreads in a convolute pattern of marble and majesty. To the south lie the Tidal Basin, where cherries blow in April around the Jefferson Memorial, and the homes of old Alexandria, with Mount Vernon visible in the distance of a sunny day. The National Airport thrusts a man-made wedge into the curling river, and the sky fleets slide in and out, dancing on the unseen currents of the air.

To the north are the spires of Georgetown, the shadowed glades of Rock Creek Park, the gracious pillars and wings of the "President's House," with L'Enfant's radiating avenues beyond. Except for the few short months of winter, when homes and buildings are bared, there is a veritable sea of green, with the unfinished Gothic towers of the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul capping the tallest hill. To the north is the city of homes, beginning with that of the first citizen.



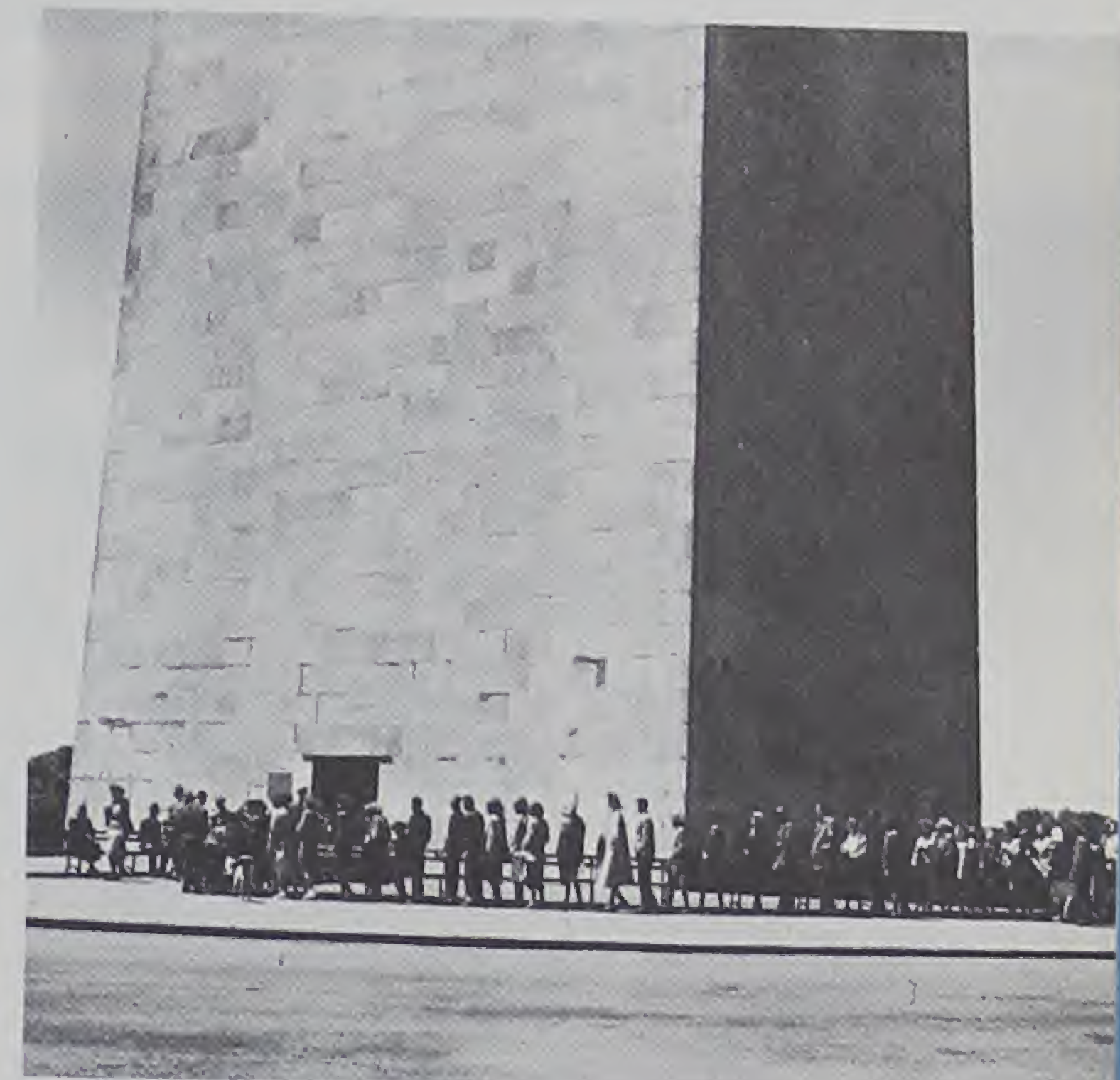
NORTH



WEST

Below, at your feet, from the westward-looking window, lies the enchanted Reflecting Pool. Its rim is paved with a grassy sward and it ties together a nation's memories of its greatest sons, Washington and Lincoln. Leap the river beyond with your glance and you find the bourne of other memories: Arlington, the Custis-Lee Mansion and the Unknown Soldier. Slightly to the left is the Pentagon, the mammoth grey building that is the home of the armed forces.

Now, turn to the east. Straight as an arrow, the green Mall leads to Capitol Hill, crowned by the soaring dome above the Congress. To the left is the famed Federal Triangle: Commerce, Labor, the Post Office and Internal Revenue, Justice, the Archives, the Apex Building and the National Gallery of Art. To the right looms the great bulk of Agriculture and the lesser bulk of the Smithsonian Institution with its attendant galleries. To the east, therefore, is the city of government.



EAST



BEAUTIFULLY LANDSCAPED lawns and terraces surround the Capitol.



A STREET IN GEORGETOWN, with its colonial houses, leads down to the river.



SHADED FOUNTAIN in one of the many small parks around federal buildings.

Washington is also a city of parks, which are as much a part of the National Park system as is Yellowstone or Yosemite. They are managed by the Department of the Interior as "a pleasuring ground for the people of the United States." For thirty miles, from the Potomac into Maryland, they wind through the heart of the Federal District, their drives and bridle paths overhung with nearly every type of tree that will grow in a southern temperate climate. Rock Creek itself is a delightful stream, with shady pools and clear cascades. Rustic bridges and open fords provide crossings; picnic benches and stone fireplaces invite. And the Zoo is the trysting place of the children, where elephants and giraffes tower and polar bears disport themselves in air-conditioned pits. Herds of buffaloes and zebras are only the width of a fence away, and the monkey house is one long conversation.



DIGNIFIED and beautiful courtyard at the Pan-American Union.

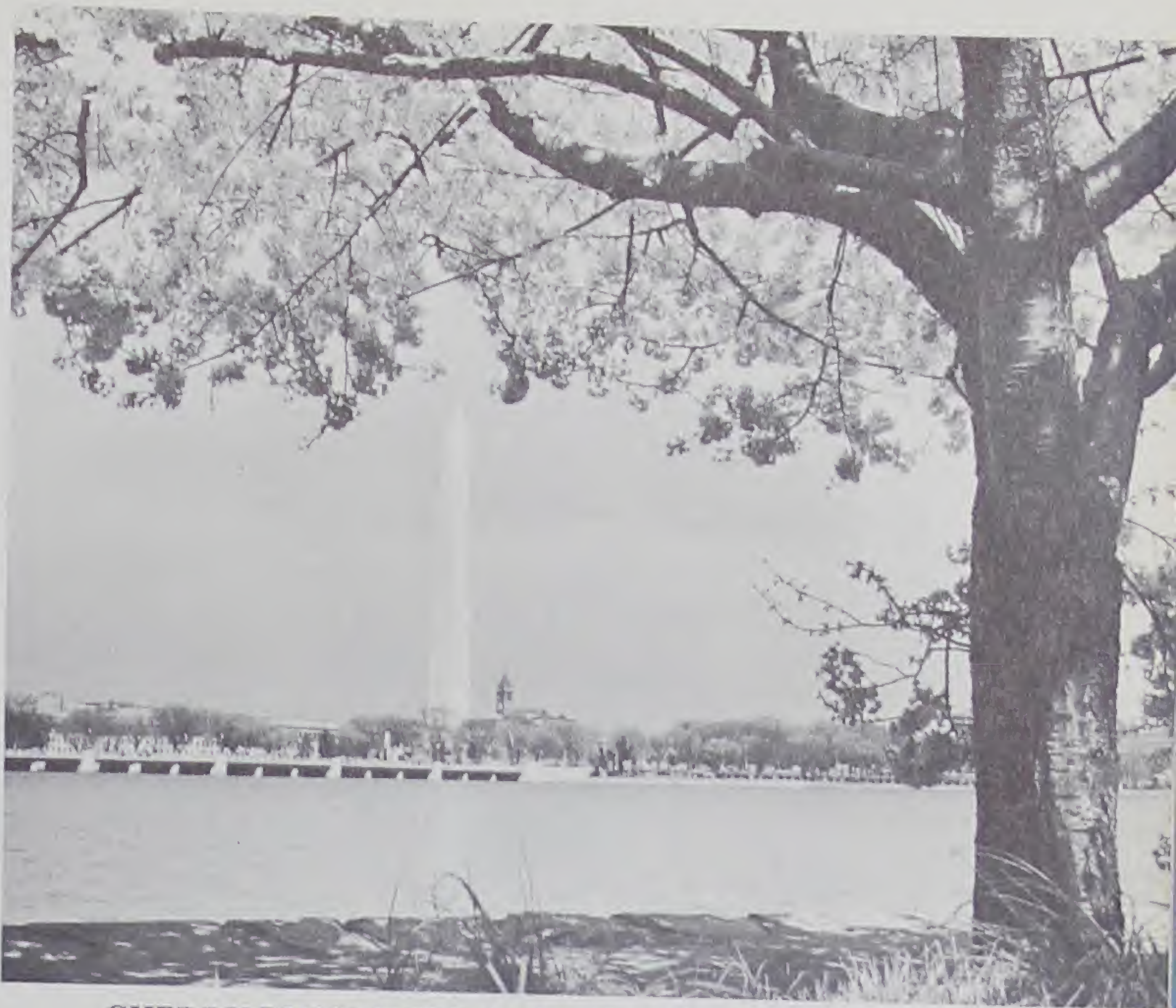


THE POTOMAC in its winding course provides a yacht basin and a "shore line" to the city.

There is every kind of playground in the parks, beginning at Hains Point, which lies at the lower tip between the Channel and the Potomac. Japanese cherry trees, the double variety, and graceful willows border a public golf course. There are tennis courts and baseball grounds in the Mall. Up and down the river there are water sports and yacht races, and beside it paths for bicycling or hiking.

In the spring, the single cherries, which bloom first, circle the Tidal Basin in a continuous rosy wreath, and there is a swan boat for lazy cruises. Special guides conduct nature lovers through bypaths to study bird life or the hundreds of kinds of plants.

There is a riot of pale pink and white dogwood, creamy magnolias, redbud and forsythia. In summer, the roses bloom around the fountains near the river and a million pansies lay a purple and white carpet on the earth.



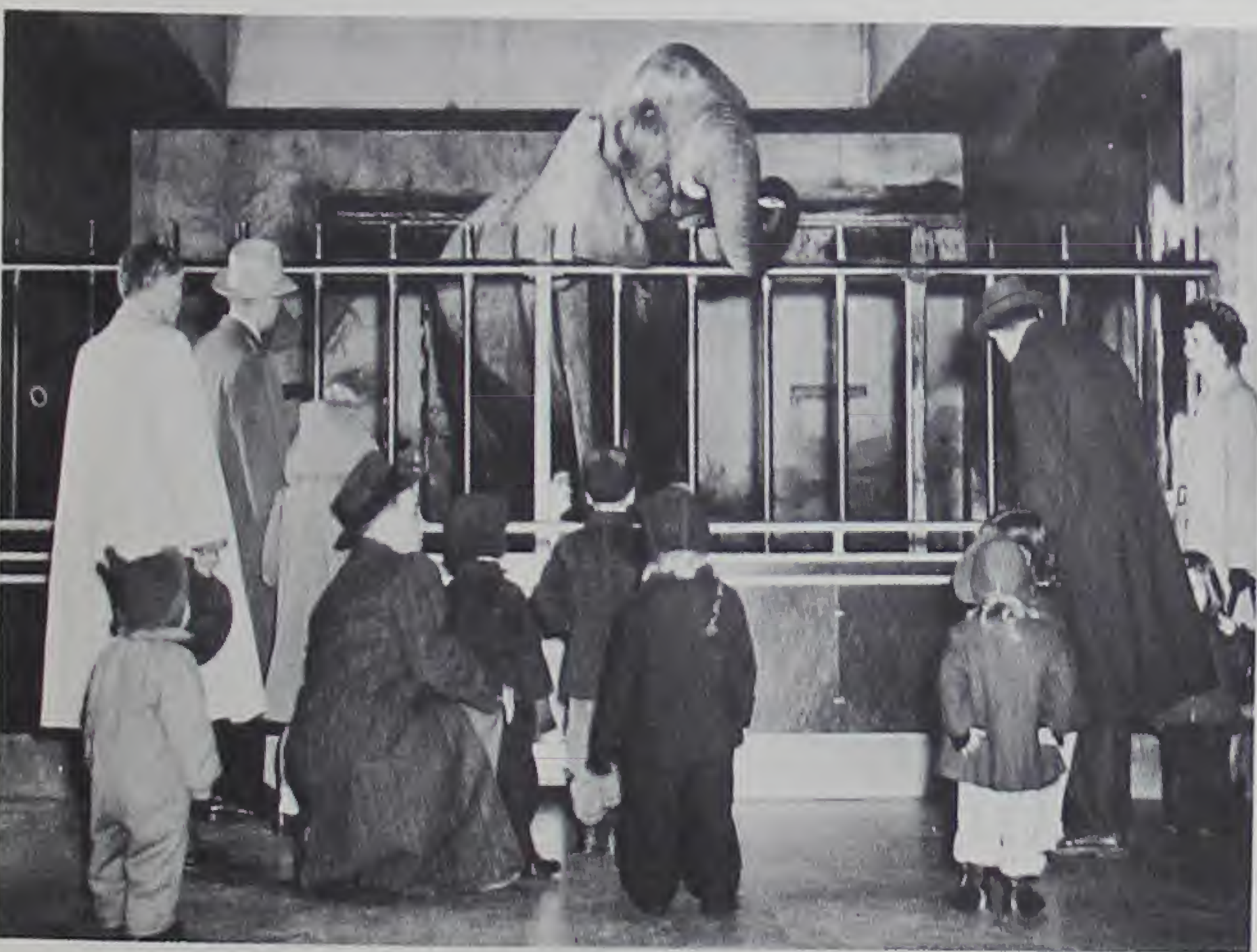
CHERRY BLOSSOMS bring breath-taking beauty to the capital.



FOUNTAINS AND CASCADES are features of the many formal gardens.



A BLANKET OF TREES forms a rich background for the white buildings of official Washington.



WASHINGTON ZOO with about three thousand exhibits attracts over two million visitors a year.



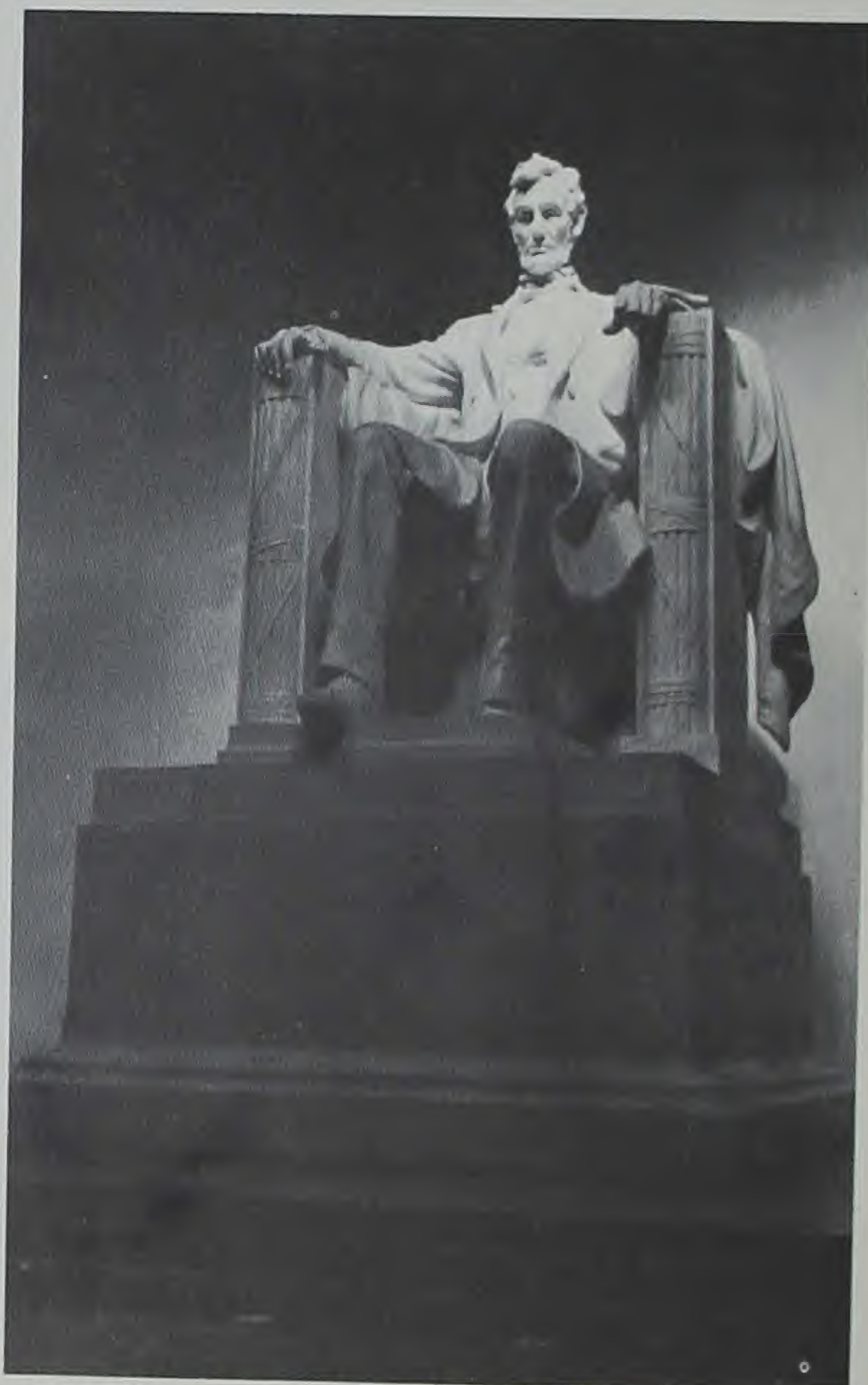
POORER HOUSING sections are a bold contrast in the otherwise beautiful city.



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL—night brings to it serene and solemn beauty.

The monuments of the capital would make another city in themselves, a city of motionless figures in stone and bronze. The greatest, of course, are the bare, proud obelisk of the first President and the Grecian temples erected to Lincoln and Jefferson. Each has its own peculiar beauty and its own mute invocation to memory. Washington's challenge is "pro patria;" Jefferson's, the intellectual argument for freedom; but Lincoln's appeal is to the heart.

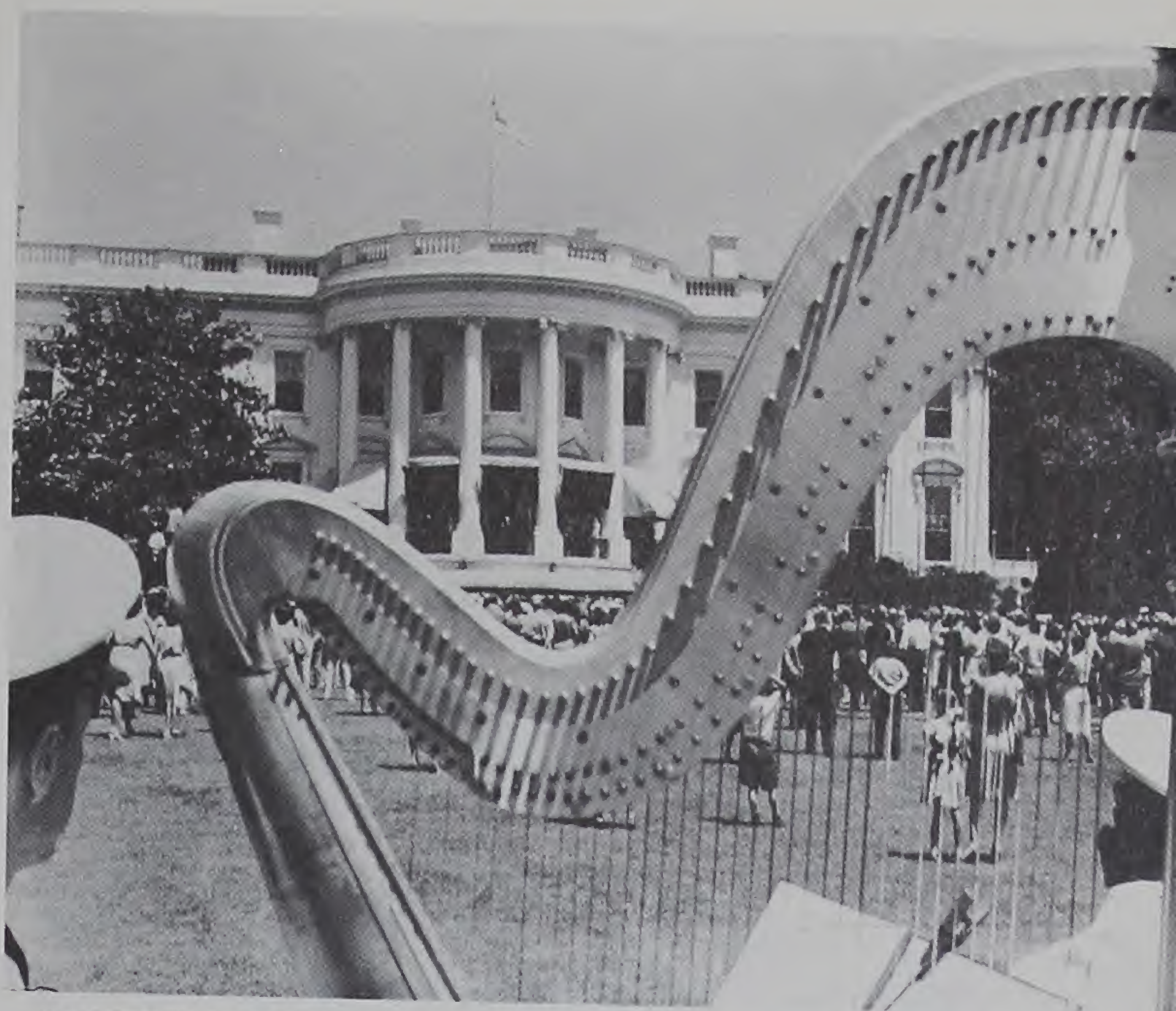
And it is Lincoln who receives the most visitors. At night, when the great statue by Daniel Chester French is illuminated from above, it has an almost unearthly quality of sentience. The white marble of the Parthenon-like shrine is surrounded by thirty-six Doric columns, representing the thirty-six states at the time of Lincoln's death. Around the Attic parapet above the columns are garlands with the names of the forty-eight states. The memorable words of the Gettysburg Address and of the Second Inaugural are inscribed in the north and south walls, while above the massive, seated figure is written, "In this Temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."



COMPASSIONATE even in stone, the Man of the People rests.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Executive



SOUTH PORTICO and garden of the White House, home of the President of the United States.

One of the most famous addresses in the world is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.—that of the White House. The man who lives there is the first citizen of the United States.

Under the Constitution, the three branches of the federal government—executive, legislative and judicial—are equal in authority, each maintaining a curb on the other two. The President, at the beginning of each session of Congress, reports on the state of the Union and outlines the program of action he considers essential to the national well-being. He appoints his cabinet officers as heads of the executive departments, justices of the Supreme Court and other federal judges, and fills other offices not covered by the Civil Service, but all his appointments are made subject to approval by the Senate. Legislation which he initiates and which Congress may enact as law is subject to review by the Supreme Court on the basis of constitutionality.

The power of the President has grown as the United States has waxed great in world affairs, but that power can be severely limited if Congress does not agree with him. This balancing of opinions and authority has made for slow but also steady progress in the development of the nation.

Demands upon the President have become almost superhuman. He must act as leader of his political party, as director of the executive machinery of the government, in a pseudo-legislative capacity through issuance of executive decrees, and as wielder of veto power on laws passed by the Congress. He is commander-in-chief of the National Military Establishment, must supervise the preparation of the federal budget for Congressional approval, must conduct our foreign relations through the Secretary of State. The speeches which he makes are listened to in all parts of the globe as pronouncements of the public policy of the United States.

It is significant, however, that the introduction accorded the President when he speaks is the best definition of his power and the source of that power. Much rhetoric is expended on other statesmen, and kings are presented with a recitation of their historic titles. For the man of the White House, the introduction is simply, "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."



"MY FRIENDS,"—a President talks to the people from the White House.

The President has many ways of reaching the people. He may go before the Congress to present a formal report or to request special legislation. In recent years, presidents have held regular press conferences, and more and more frequently they have made use of the radio, newsreels and television to talk directly with the country.

The President also travels about the United States to make speeches and to meet leaders of public opinion so that he will know what the people are thinking. Woodrow Wilson was the first president to go abroad for a conference with the chief executives of other governments; Franklin Roosevelt, the second. The tradition for such top-level international conferences is now well established, but the President is always expected to report to the Congress and the people on his return.

Other chief executives sometimes come to him. When England's king and queen visited the United States in 1939, it happened that Franklin Roosevelt, who received them, was a man of wealth and breeding. But he need not have been. Under the Constitution, he needed only to be native born. One of the truest sayings in this country is that any American boy can grow up to be President.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE.



THE EAST ROOM with the Stuart portrait of Martha Washington.



THE RED ROOM, where the First Lady receives guests.



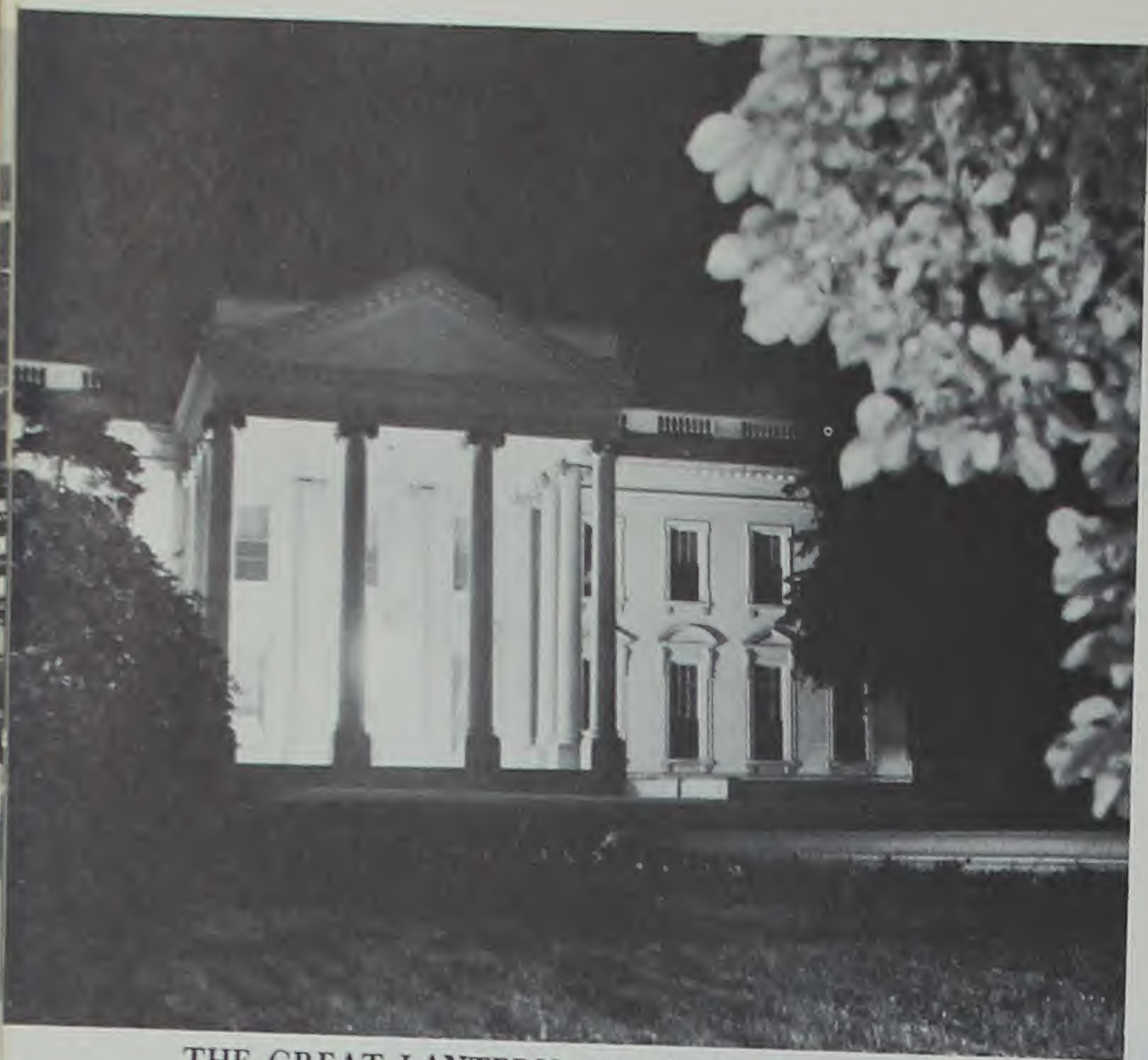
THE GREEN ROOM, used for informal receptions.



THE BLUE ROOM, where foreign diplomats present their credentials to the President.



THE MAIN CORRIDOR, looking towards the State Dining Room.



THE GREAT LANTERN glows in the dark portico.

With all its official formality, behind the scenes the White House is a home. Presidents are human beings and the people like to think of them as living in much the same way they themselves live. Some first families have been extremely reticent about their private affairs, but there is little opportunity for them to escape the public interest in what they do.

The White House has known births, deaths and marriages. Children who have lived there make a unique chapter in American history. The first ladies have represented every type of American woman—from the brilliant and elegant Dolly Madison to the dynamic and world-conscious Eleanor Roosevelt and the shrewd and kindly Bess Truman.

The public may visit the White House ground-floor rooms on weekday mornings, but only invited guests see the second-floor family quarters.



The Housekeeper inspects the luncheon table in the family dining room.

First families are typically American in their private lives.



The First Lady keeps a watchful eye on household supplies.

The President confers with his press secretary and private secretaries.



Each President has established his own routine, but for all, the days are full and exacting. During Congressional sessions, there are constant conferences with party leaders. The cabinet meets with the President at regular intervals. Visitors come from all parts of the country and the world. An ambassador may call to discuss a vital agreement or a problem which is under consideration by the United Nations.

The White House guards are accustomed to admitting everyone from gold-braided admirals to somewhat awed private citizens, all of them uttering the magic formula, "I have an appointment with the President."

It is understandable that protection of the President, however, has become important business which the White House detail of the Secret Service always takes with grim seriousness.



VISITORS OF STATE—the King and Queen of England with the President and First Lady.



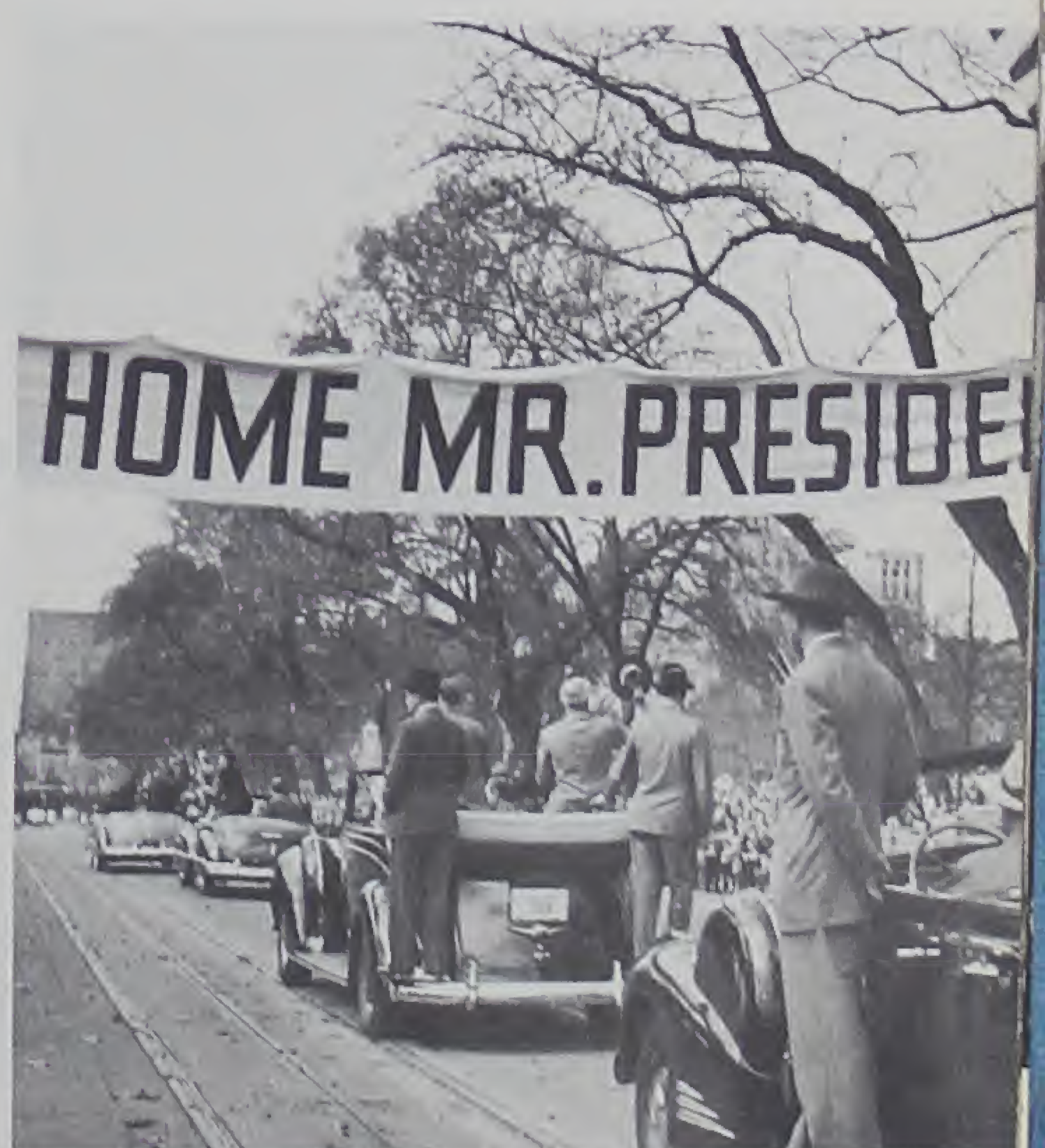
White House correspondents interview visitors. Here an Argentine general has presented a statue of San Martin.



The British Prime Minister was a guest of the President during World War II.



The Secret Service is always at hand when the President appears in public.



A deposed king talks in democratic casualness with White House reporters.



CHIEF OF STAFF to the Commander-in-Chief studies world map with White House Air Force, Navy and Army aides.

When the "President's Palace" was built, the total population of the young nation was little more than five million. Now, with nearly one hundred and fifty million, the size and the work of the White House have grown accordingly. The West Wing Executive Offices today are staffed by well over two hundred persons.

Whatever happens at the White House is news. Round-the-clock coverage is given by reporters and photographers and millions of words are sent yearly from the White House. A large percentage go from the Press Room and over the House switchboard.

That switchboard can connect with any country in the world where there are telephones and it has carried the news of battles, of victory, Presidential orders and consultations with Cabinet members and generals. Nothing surprises the operators.



The three presidential secretaries in one of the executive offices.

Like all visitors to the President, the Vice President goes by way of the reception desk and the small white door.



The White House switchboard reaches out to all parts of the world and handles both open and secret calls.

Twenty-four hour-a-day "coverage" is given the White House—reporters and photographers in the Press Room.



DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Legislative-The House

The authors of the Constitution considered direct representation of the people in the making of their laws of such importance that they devoted the first article to the creation of the Congress. This article states, "All legislative powers herein shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Acting under the Constitutional authority, the first Congress convened in Federal Hall, New York City, on March 4, 1789, with a membership of twenty-two senators and sixty-five representatives. Today, there are ninety-six senators and four hundred and thirty-five representatives.

Members of Congress do not, like the President, have to be native born, but senators must have been citizens for nine years and representatives for seven. They must be at least thirty and twenty-five years old, respectively, and residents of the states which elect them.

The Vice President of the United States presides over the Senate, and a Speaker, elected by the House, over that body.

The powers of Congress include: taxation, regulation of commerce, coinage of money, establishment of post offices and post roads, of courts inferior to the Supreme Court, declaration of war, raising and maintaining an army and navy, provision for calling up the state militia to "execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," to make all necessary laws to carry out these powers and all others vested in the federal government, and to amend the Constitution.



THE MACE carried by the Sergeant at Arms of the House on the steps of the Speaker's Rostrum.

Such amendments, however, must be ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the states.

In addition, the Senate is given the power to approve or disapprove major presidential appointments and to give or withhold its consent to the ratification of the treaties by the President. The House originates all revenue bills. Infringement of certain "inalienable rights" of the citizens is specifically denied to the Congress, except in time of war when the public safety is in peril.

Peculiar to the House of Representatives is the institution of the mace, only outward symbol of the power of government except for the flag. Dating from the first Congress, it signifies the authority of the Sergeant at Arms and his responsibility for preserving order in the House. When the Speaker calls the House to order, at the beginning of each day's session, it is placed by an Assistant Sergeant at Arms on a green marble pedestal to the right of the Speaker's desk, where it remains throughout the session.



THE CAPITOL, with its great wings, its colonnade and noble flight of steps, the soaring dome with its statue is a very impressive building.



THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS is delivered on the Capitol portico, while the people listen.



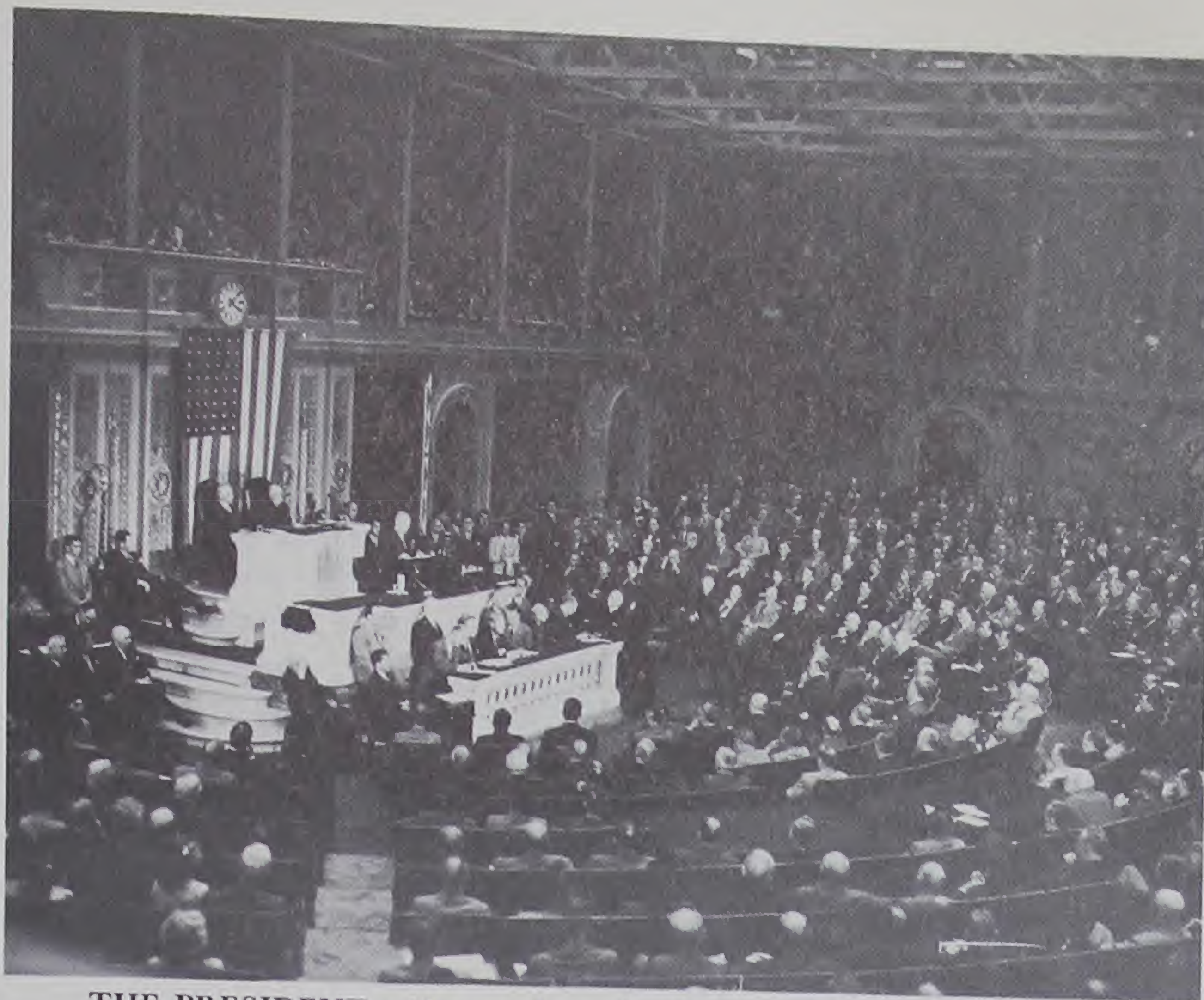
STATUARY HALL—Americans of all ages come in steady streams to see Congress in session.

The Capitol building, which houses our Congress, is among the noblest examples of American architecture. Its tremendous dome, surmounted by the great lantern on which stands the Statue of Freedom, rises over three hundred feet above the level of Capitol Hill. From almost every point, it commands the city—especially at night, when it is illumined by floodlights.

The original plan for the "Congress House" was drawn by Dr. William Thornton in 1792, for which the poverty-stricken government paid him \$500. Building of the central section was begun, but funds were later exhausted and had finally to be raised by public lottery. The right end of the section was finished in time for the first session in the new capital in 1800. Burned by the British in 1814, it was repaired and a small wooden dome was added. Construction of the metal dome and the two wings was authorized in 1850.

For fifty years, the House met in Statuary Hall. Its acoustics were so bad that speeches bounced back and forth between the walls and so crowded that members had their lunches passed to them on poles from the gallery.

Since the House moved to its present hall, largest legislative chamber in the world, joint sessions are held there with the Senate on occasions such as the appearance of the President.



THE PRESIDENT addresses the entire Congress in the House chamber.

The business of the House is carried on through the work of committees as well as in regular sessions. Special sessions may be called by the President between terms, when there is urgent need for Congressional action.

In order to become law, a bill is first introduced by a member. It is numbered, checked by the House Parliamentarian for assignment to the appropriate committee and transmitted to its clerk. Hearings are held, with witnesses from interested government departments and from citizens and organizations concerned with its provisions. If it is approved by the committee, it is placed on the House calendar and read in session for all members to hear. When passed, it must go to the Senate for similar processing. If both bodies agree, it is sent to the President, whose approval makes it law, but comparatively few bills out of the hundreds introduced, survive to reach the White House.

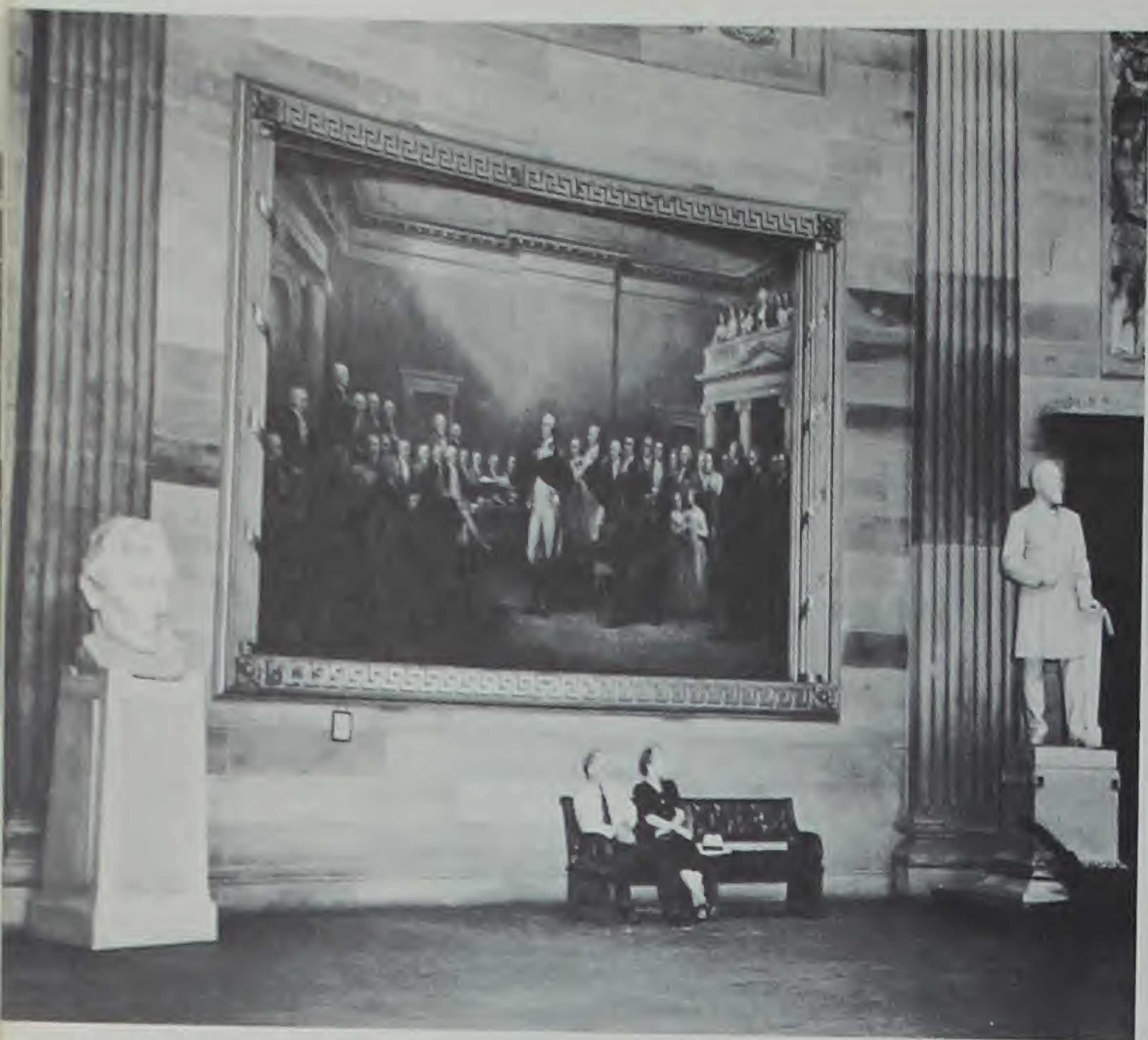
Congressmen go to the White House for conferences, but it is the President who goes to the Congress to report on the state of the Union or to make some vital request. His oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is usually taken at the Capitol, and should he prove unfaithful to his trust, the Senate can impeach and remove him from office. These provisions of the Constitution are fundamental to the preservation of individual liberty.



FOREIGN AID—the President presents his message.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the House holds an open hearing to the Secretary of State.



THE PEOPLE visit their Capitol. The painting by Trumbull shows Washington resigning his commission in 1783.



A REPRESENTATIVE and her secretaries face the daily flood of mail.



THE MINORITY LEADER holds a press conference.

A member of Congress has many privileges, which are given to him as a representative of the people. He has complete freedom of speech, since he is immune to the laws against libel, and he has other immunities designed to protect him in his responsibility as a legislator.

But with his privileges go heavy duties. He must attend the regular sessions, sit on a number of committees, where the hearings are long and arduous, see a steady stream of constituents and other citizens, who may be seeking personal favors or to influence his voting. Hundreds of letters a day must be answered; he must make inspection trips and speeches. And every two years, if he is a Congressman (every six for senators), he must go back to his district to campaign for re-election.

Because of the incredible number of problems with which he must deal, and the intricacies of the legislative process, he is a long time learning his "trade." In about ten years (five terms), if he is hard-working and intelligent, he will have become a highly skilled legislator. But he is always subject to the will of his constituents and their decision at the polls.



VETERANS visit Congress to "lobby" for aid.

The Senate

The Constitution gave to the Senate a longer term of office for its members than it gave to the members of the House, required that they be older and, if naturalized citizens, that they have lived longer in the United States. It allotted two senators to each state, regardless of population. In other ways, it gave the Senate special powers, such as ratification of treaties, approval of major presidential appointments, and impeachment of the President for sufficient cause.

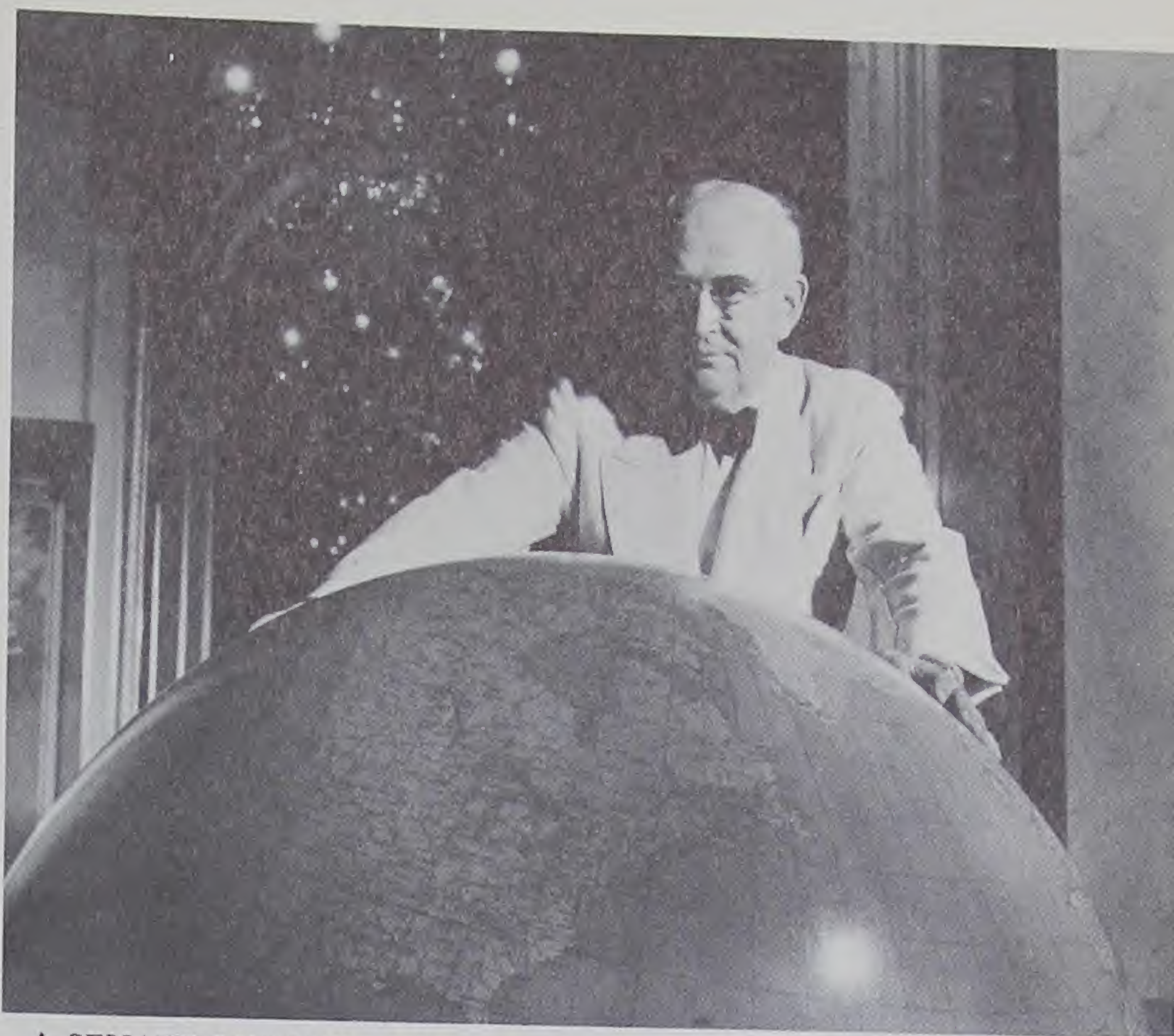
Through these higher requirements and delegation of additional powers, the makers of the Constitution indicated their belief that the upper chamber should be capable of more than ordinary wisdom and should act as a brake on the more turbulent and changeable membership of the House.

The Senate moves with more deliberation and conducts its business under different rules, going to great lengths to protect a Senator in his right to speak as much as he chooses.

Because of its many years of experience in the handling of foreign affairs, under its treaty-ratification powers, the Senate has usually assumed national leadership in dealing with international relations. Normally, it works closely with both the White House and the State Department on such matters but it continues to preserve jealously its independence of decision. In recent years, the House has taken a much more active role in this respect, but the Senate still retains its primacy.

The Senate standing committees wield extensive authority. As in the House, their chairmanships are acquired by election, but the unwritten rule of seniority always prevails in both chambers, with the majority party in control.

The Senate Chamber is smaller than that of the House. Connected with it are elaborately decorated rooms for the President and the Vice President, and a Public Reception Room where the senators can receive callers. The fine Senate Office Building is across the plaza from the Capitol and connected underground by a small subway train.



A SENATE LEADER of American foreign policy studies the scope of global problems.



AMERICANS will stand in line to hear the Senate conduct an important debate on legislation.



THE SENATE CHAMBER with press gallery above the Rostrum.



INDIAN CHIEFS come to the "Great White Father" and the Senate to discuss the urgent needs of their people.



A Senator answers questions from a women's club delegation.



Sergeant at Arms of the Senate with Senate pages.



"The most exclusive gentlemen's club in the world," the Senate Restaurant.

Lady Senator discusses policy with Senate colleague.

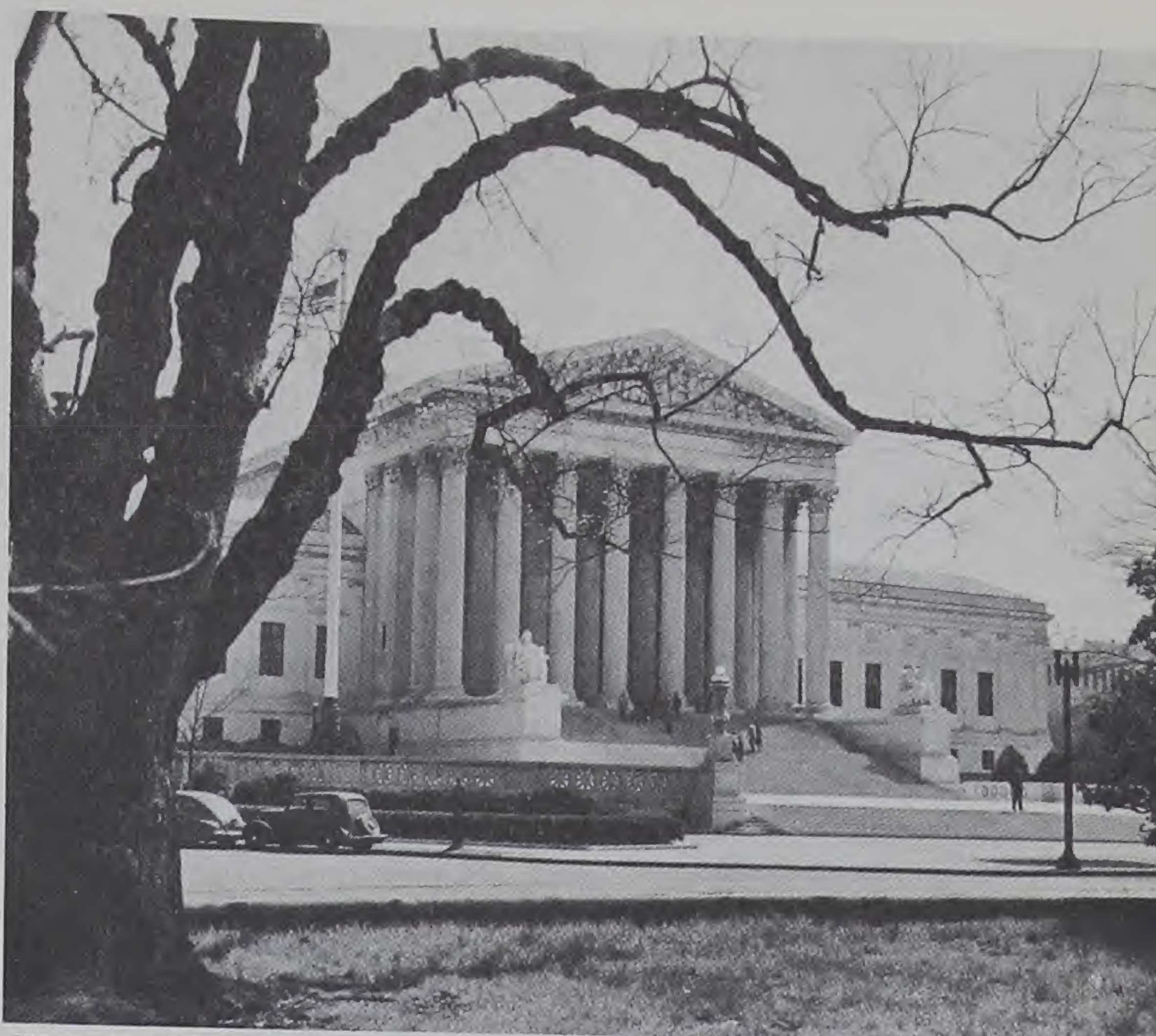


The Senate is frequently referred to as "the most exclusive gentlemen's club in the world." The "Senators Only" signs on certain elevators and stairs give mute testimony to the regard in which they are held by the government. But they have also been called "the greatest deliberative body in the world"—since they move in a wider sphere and take more time in reaching their decisions than most legislative bodies.

Both chambers have galleries for the public, the diplomatic corps, the members (for friends, constituents and family) and the press and radio representatives. Both have their page boys, who act as runners, and a small army of officials to carry the heavy routine of business.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Judicial



THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING with its majestic simplicity symbolizes the Court's status as one of the three separate and equal branches of American government.

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." This article of the Constitution, creating the third branch of the governmental triad, placed the emphasis on the word "supreme," thus assuring that there would be a final authority in the management of our public and private affairs. It is an authority outside of and immune to the pressures of day-by-day politics, able to decide the issues brought before it with calm and almost majestic detachment.

The business of the Supreme Court is in fact "Equal Justice under Law." The men who administer this justice are appointed for life and can be removed only if they fail in what the Constitution calls "good behavior." They are guaranteed against the insecurity and temptations of the average person and the honor paid to their position makes appointment to the Court the highest goal in the land for a man versed in the law.

The judicial power of the Court extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made under their authority. It includes all cases affecting foreign diplomats of the higher ranks, admiralty and maritime justice and controversies between the United States and individual states, or between two or more states within the Union. In the final

category come cases involving a state or its citizens versus a foreign government or its citizens.

The greatest contribution to the preservation of our fundamental liberties made by the Supreme Court has been through its interpretation of the Constitution and its refusal to allow the Congress to pass laws which would violate Constitutional mandates.

In addition to these original mandates of the Bill of Rights, there has grown up over the years a whole body of law and custom which has come to be known as the "Unwritten Constitution," greatly expanding the privileges of citizenship. The principle development has been in extension of the right to vote, limited at first to those who owned land. The base has been broadened until now, in the eyes of the law, it covers all citizens over twenty-one, regardless of sex, race, color or "previous condition of servitude." The privilege is denied only to those convicted of major crimes. Decisions of the Court have greatly strengthened this growth of personal liberty.

The Supreme Court Building, completed in 1936, is the most magnificent of the public structures surrounding the Capitol. Of white marble, planned on a scale in keeping with the importance and dignity of the Court, it stands like a warning beacon directly across the plaza from the place of the lawmakers.



THE GREAT BRONZE DOORS at the entrance to the Supreme Court are decorated with panels showing development of law and justice. Here King John seals the Magna Carta.



THE COURT LIBRARY is one of the finest in the world. Exquisitely carved, quartered white oak panels the walls.



AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE confers with his staff preceding a sitting of the Court.

The beauty of the Supreme Court building gains historic significance from its great entrance doors, divided into sliding leaves of bronze, each weighing six and a half tons and embellished with four panels showing major events in the origin and development of law.

Within the building there is a large and quietly elegant legal library, one of the best in existence, and the several conference rooms, as well as the justices' offices, are austere beautiful.

Today, eight Associate Justices and a Chief Justice, appointed by the President "with the advice and consent of the Senate," constitute the Court.

The annual Court session begins on the first Monday in October and usually ends about the first of June. During that period, there are ordinarily cycles of two weeks of hearings, followed by two weeks of recess, at which time the justices study the cases and prepare their opinions.

On Court days, the Crier announces the arrival of the justices, and when they are seated, he intones, "Oyez, oyez, oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court."



A CONFERENCE ROOM, with portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall by Rembrandt Peale.

An average of a thousand cases a year are passed upon by the Court. From its decision, there is no appeal. Many great men have sat as justices in the Court, and scholars have recognized its operation as the acme of self-government.

The thirteen original states realized the inadequacies and prejudices of their own courts and determined to erect a super-system of justice which they could trust. Its absolute independence would stand as a bulwark for the people against any possible depredations by either the White House or the Congress.

On the cornerstone of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has built a solid structure of fair, dispassionate judgment. Woodrow Wilson noted that the truly vital point about that document was in its "may nots" and its "shall nots"—that the strength which preserves the democratic system is the strength of *self-restraint* in self-government. Many necessary powers have been delegated to the government by the people, but many more have been retained by them and must not be encroached upon.

Nevertheless, the prohibitions of the law do not assert themselves as taskmasters set over us by some external authority. They are of our own devising and we have drawn the line beyond which they may not go.



THE COURTROOM itself is truly impressive. Its walls and columns are of Italian and Spanish marble, its furnishings of mahogany. The Bench is backed by the Justices' chairs.



THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT is maintained by Marshal and Clerk in formal dress at the sessions.



THE BEAUTIFUL GATES of the private entrance open for an Associate Justice.



AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE is helped into his robes by young students of American civics visiting the Court.

Civil Affairs Department of State

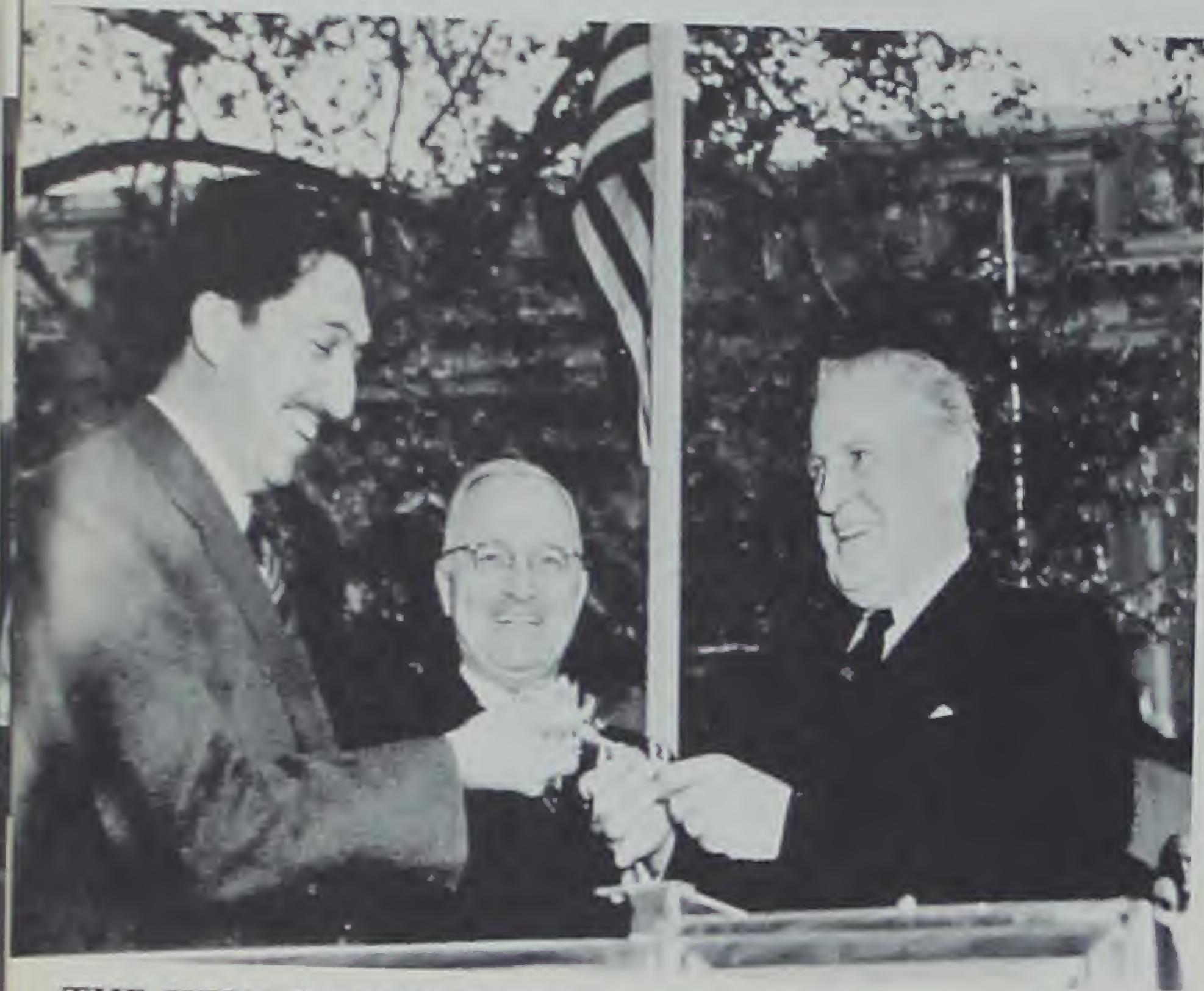
The federal government is the servant of the people. It is in the work of the executive departments and the various independent agencies, however, that this service comes most directly into contact with the everyday lives of the citizens. It is the Weather Bureau which lets us know if we should wear a coat to work, because a cold front is approaching. We pay taxes to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, because the representatives we sent to Congress voted them so that we could have the sort of government we have ordered.

There are nine executive departments, whose secretaries are members of the President's cabinet, appointed by him and approved by the Senate. In addition, there are scores of executive agencies—all operating by authorization of the Congress and under direction of the President.

Seniority of the departments is ranked in order of their establishment: State, Treasury, the National Military Establishment (Army, Navy, Air Force), Justice, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. They came into being as definite need for them developed in the country. It is interesting to note that the Department of State, which handles our foreign relations, was considered by the founders of our government to be the first necessity of the Republic. In order to preserve our youthful nation, we had to become a part of the world community.



THE PRESIDENT confers regularly with the Secretary of State.



THE KEYS TO THE CITY are presented to the President of Mexico.



COUNSELLOR of the Department confers with House Foreign Affairs Committee member.

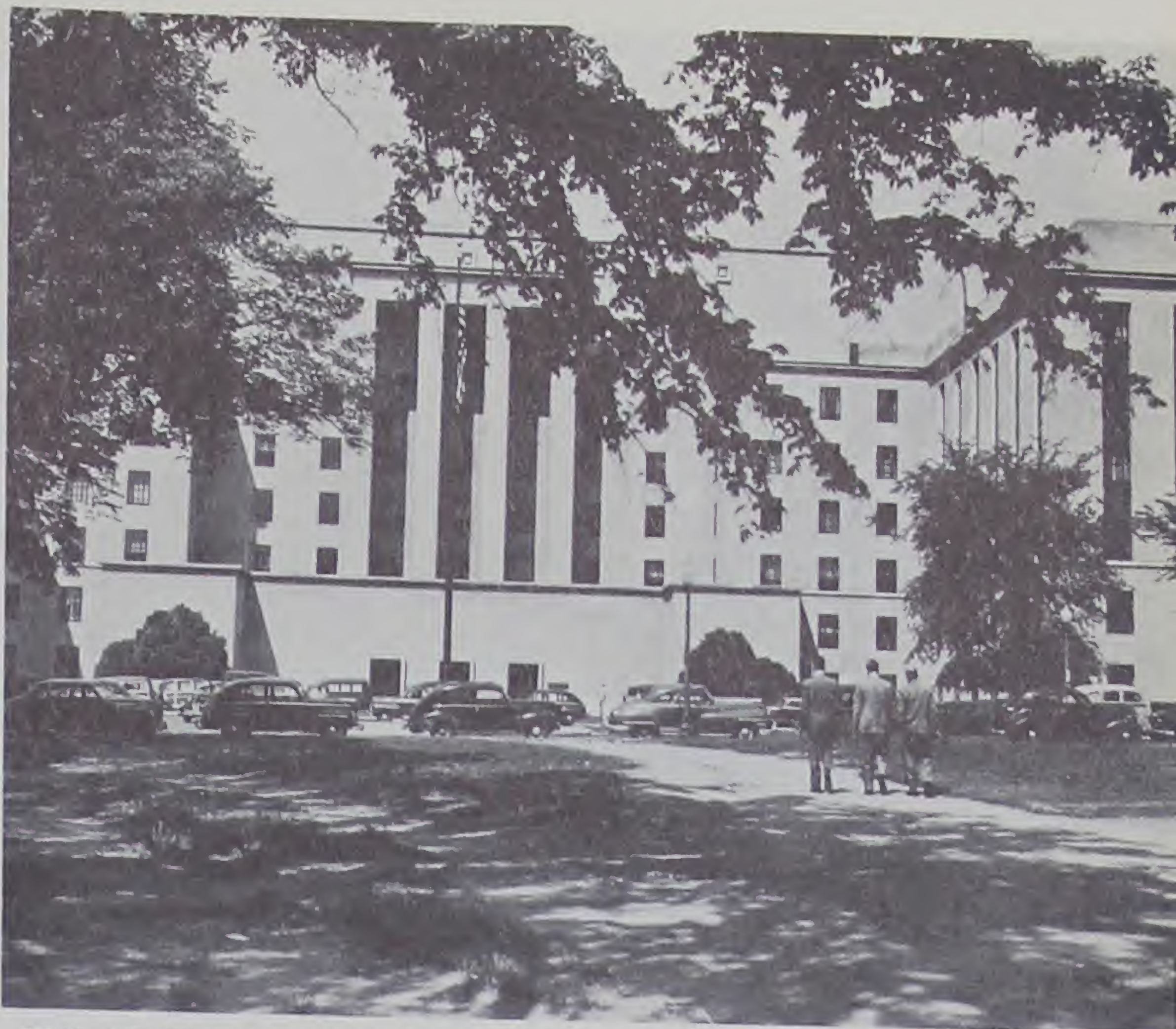


HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS hears testimony of U. S. Representative to the United Nations.

George Washington expressed the hope which still directs the activities of this department: "My first wish is to see the whole world at peace, and the inhabitants of it one band of brothers, striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind."

Growing out of the Committee of Secret Correspondence, which in colonial days helped to plan and keep alive the Revolution, the Department of State acts as the diplomatic representative for the individual citizens as well as for the nation as a whole. If an American inherits property or money in a foreign country, it will act for him; if he is stranded abroad without funds, it will send him home; if he is in trouble with the authorities of the country, it will protect his rights; if he is a businessman, it will furnish him information on trade possibilities and local business methods. In times of war, it evacuates citizens from the danger areas. The passport it furnishes is like the mantle of the United States thrown around American shoulders. Its new division, the United States Information Services, is trying to explain our way of life and our beliefs to the peoples of other nations, in the interests of attaining a peaceful world.

As representative of the nation, the Department sends out ambassadors and diplomatic personnel of lesser rank to every other nation, even as they send their representatives to us. With specialists from other federal departments, it participates in nearly two hundred international agencies covering almost the whole range of human activities.



THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING is simple and modern in design.



THE MARSHALL PLAN is explained to the press.



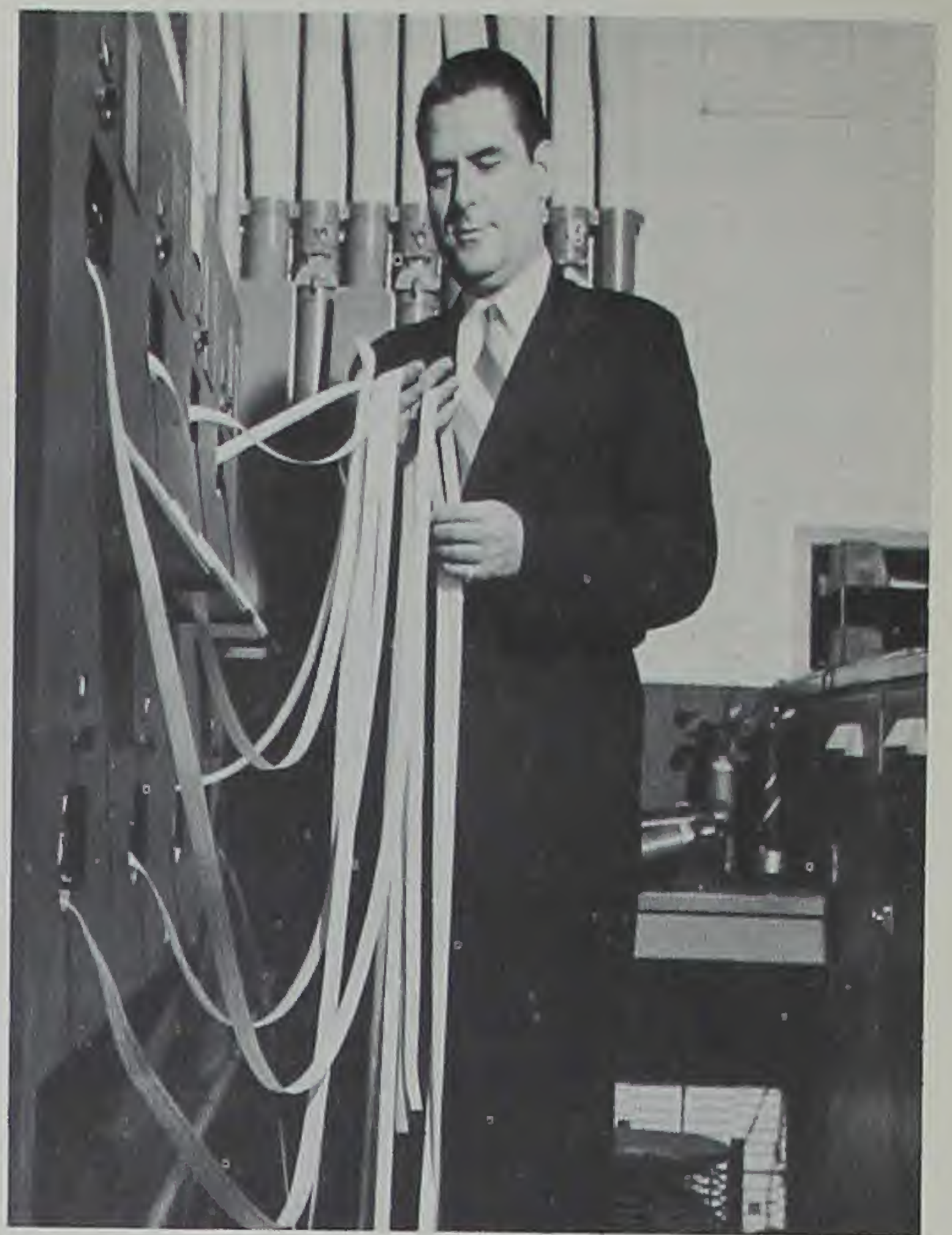
THE IMPOSING RECEPTION ROOM of the office of the Secretary of State.



THE OLD STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, a historical Washington landmark.



U. S. INFORMATION OFFICE, Athens, Greece. Giving accurate information about the United States to foreign lands is one of many responsibilities of the Department of State.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY studies teletype bulletins constantly received from all parts of the world.



BUSINESSMEN, who travel the world over to talk to foreign leaders, report their findings to the State Department.



A SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION is attended by leading educators from abroad.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY for Public Affairs examining "Amerika," which tells the story of American democracy to the Soviet nations.



AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY confers with British Civil Air Attache.

A DISTINGUISHED KOREAN studies United States' methods of education.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the Department of State is the cross section of international history to be found in its archives. Here are the originals of every treaty to which our government has been a party. One signed by Queen Victoria is bound in leather and enclosed in a wooden box on which the British coat of arms is blazoned. There are even early treaties with our Indian tribes on which the chiefs painted their signatures in pictographs.

But all these glittering threads from the past feed into the loom of the present and it is the warp and woof of today with which the Department of State is concerned. Through all its many avenues of influence and policy, it is fighting the battle for a decent and peaceful world, a world in which free men can look with confidence to the future.

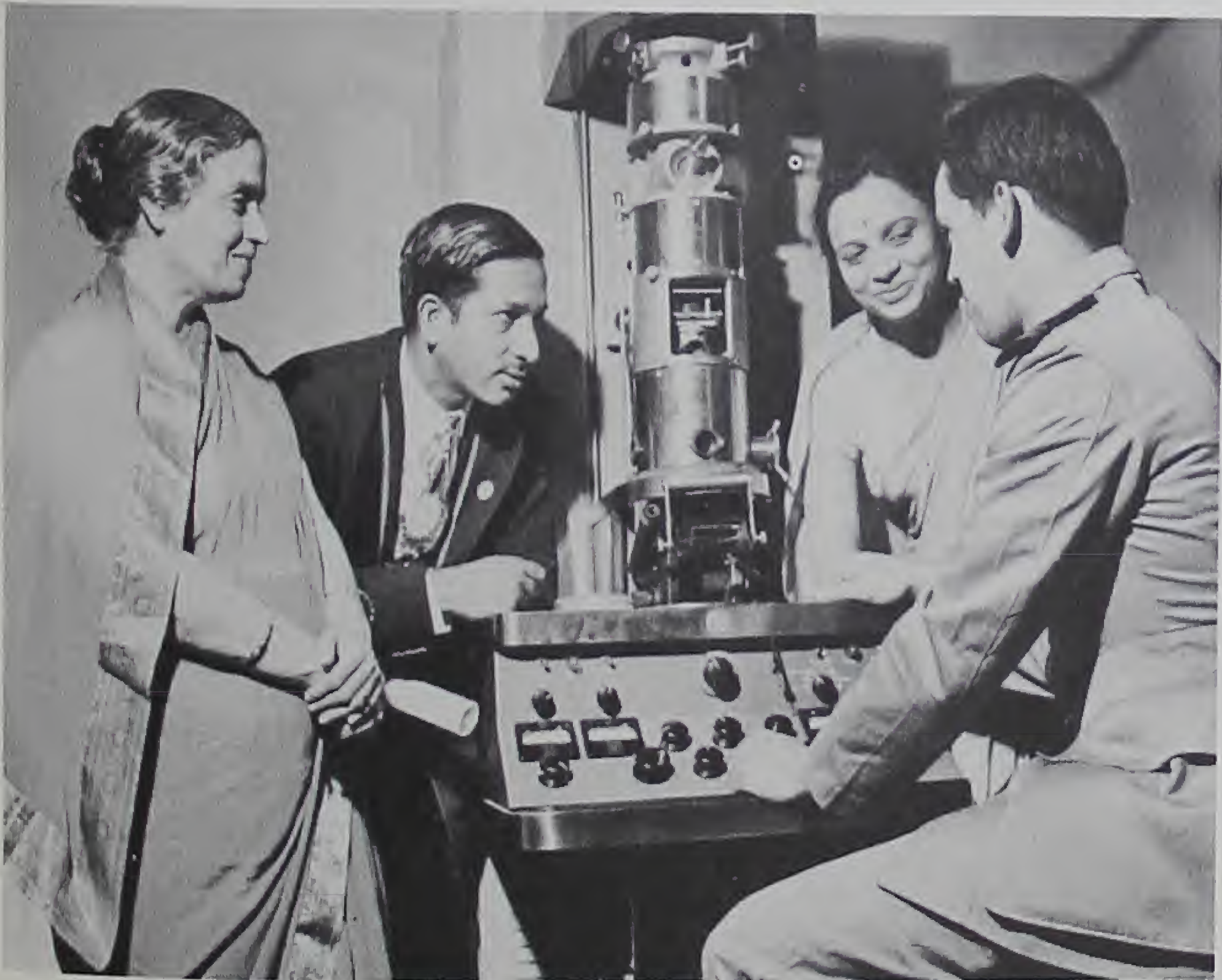
One of its major weapons in that battle is the Foreign Service Division of the United States. These are the men and women who go to other countries as representatives of their government. They may be ambassadors or they may be clerks—but all carry a heavy load of responsibility as envoys of the American people. They must know the laws of the United States and its policies, be familiar with the customs and plans of the countries to which they are assigned and preserve the delicate balance between national and international politics. Their oath of office is “to preserve, protect and defend” their country.



STUDENTS FROM THE OTHER AMERICAS, who will study in United States' schools, are greeted at the airport by their American hosts.



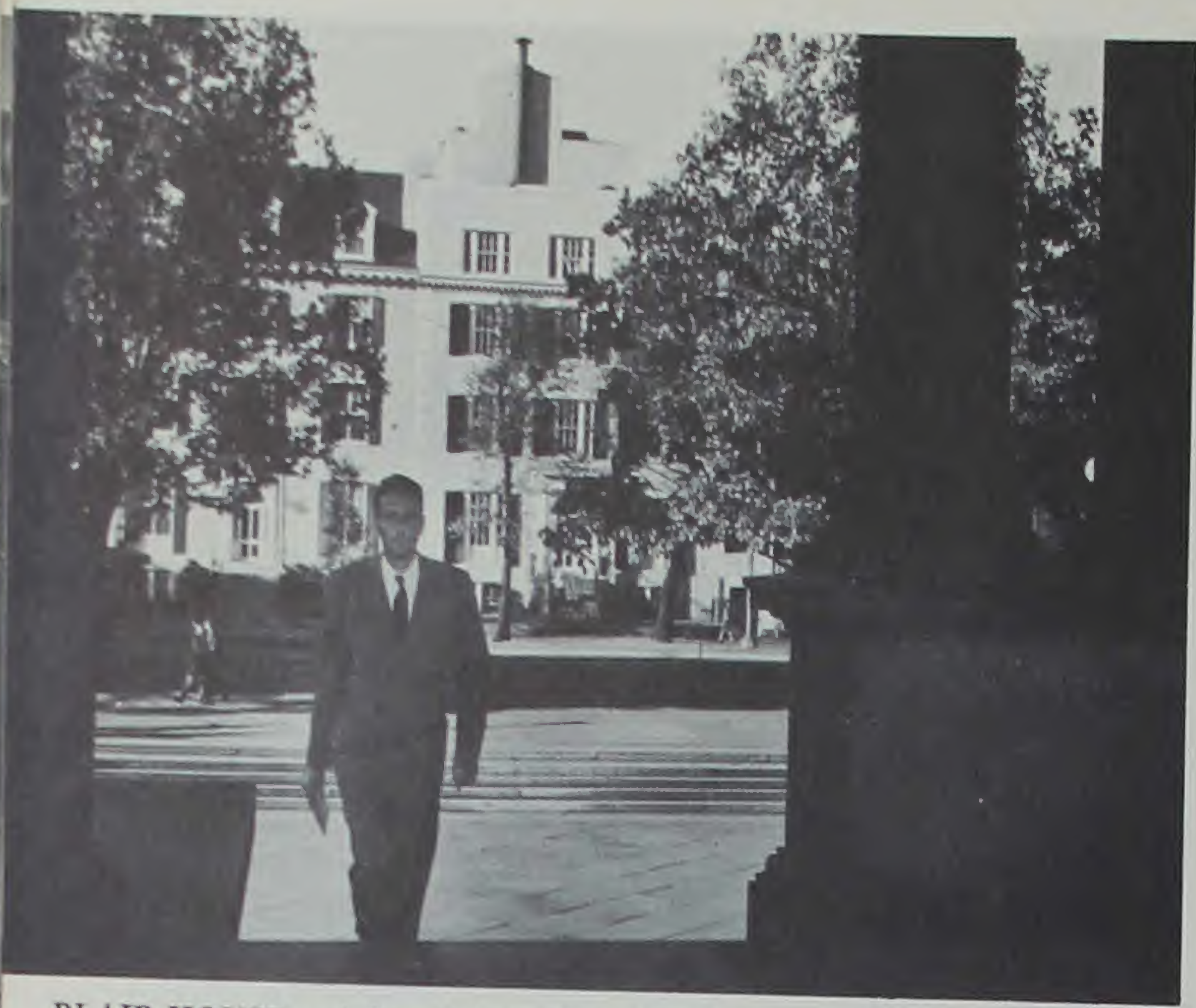
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE attends an international wheat conference with delegates from forty countries.



A CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL MEDICINE brings men and women doctors from India.



SAUDI ARABIAN DELEGATION arrives on diplomatic mission to Washington.



BLAIR HOUSE and the adjoining Blair-Lee House are official guest houses of the nation. The Chief of Protocol for the Department is the "innkeeper."

When distinguished foreign visitors of top rank come to the United States, it is the Secretary of State's protocol staff which makes all arrangements for them. Blair House and its companion, Blair-Lee House, opposite the old State Department building on Pennsylvania Avenue, have been used as "host houses" for these guests of the nation. Beautiful and historic American homes, they provide the visitor with an opportunity to experience at first hand the best expression of our native culture.

Blair House is one of the finest examples of late Georgian architecture in the American colonial pattern to be found in Washington. Its furnishings, silver, china and crystal chandeliers are virtually priceless. It was bought by the government around 1942 and has proved an invaluable asset in our foreign relations.



TWO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS from Turkey are among our nation's guests.



THE NORTHWEST PARLOR—the furnishings are of varied periods but of unvarying beauty and grace.



THE "PRESIDENT'S BEDROOM," which has been occupied by the President, by kings and other important visitors.



THE WATERFORD GLASS CHANDELIER is a rare treasure of the house. The table is set for a diplomatic luncheon.

Department of the Treasury

Most people never think of the Treasury Department except when they pay their income tax. In reality, it not only charges us for the privileges we enjoy as citizens, in order to keep the government operating, but it serves us in many ways. It produces our money, prints government bonds and postage stamps, guards our borders and our trade through the Customs Bureau. Under it are the Secret Service and the Bureau of Narcotics—two of the greatest detective agencies. The Secret Service not only protects the President and very important foreign visitors but also our financial security through investigation and arrest of counterfeiters.

In its over-all capacity, however, the Treasury Department is the keeper of the national pocketbook, managing the federal finances and paying the federal bills. The Bureau of the Mint coins our metal money and strikes all medals awarded by the federal government. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving prints all paper currency, bonds and revenue stamps. The story of our money is one that interests every citizen. Some of the finest engraving specialists in the world work for the Department, executing designs of marvelous intricacy. A dollar bill is so common it may be taken for granted, but close study of the familiar "greenback" reveals artistic patterns so devious as to defy accurate copying by counterfeiters.



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT building from the Sherman Memorial.



THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, with a display of medals struck at the Mint, part of the Treasury Department.



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY inspects the vaults of the Department.



CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE, with his executive aide, examines counterfeit money taken in raids.



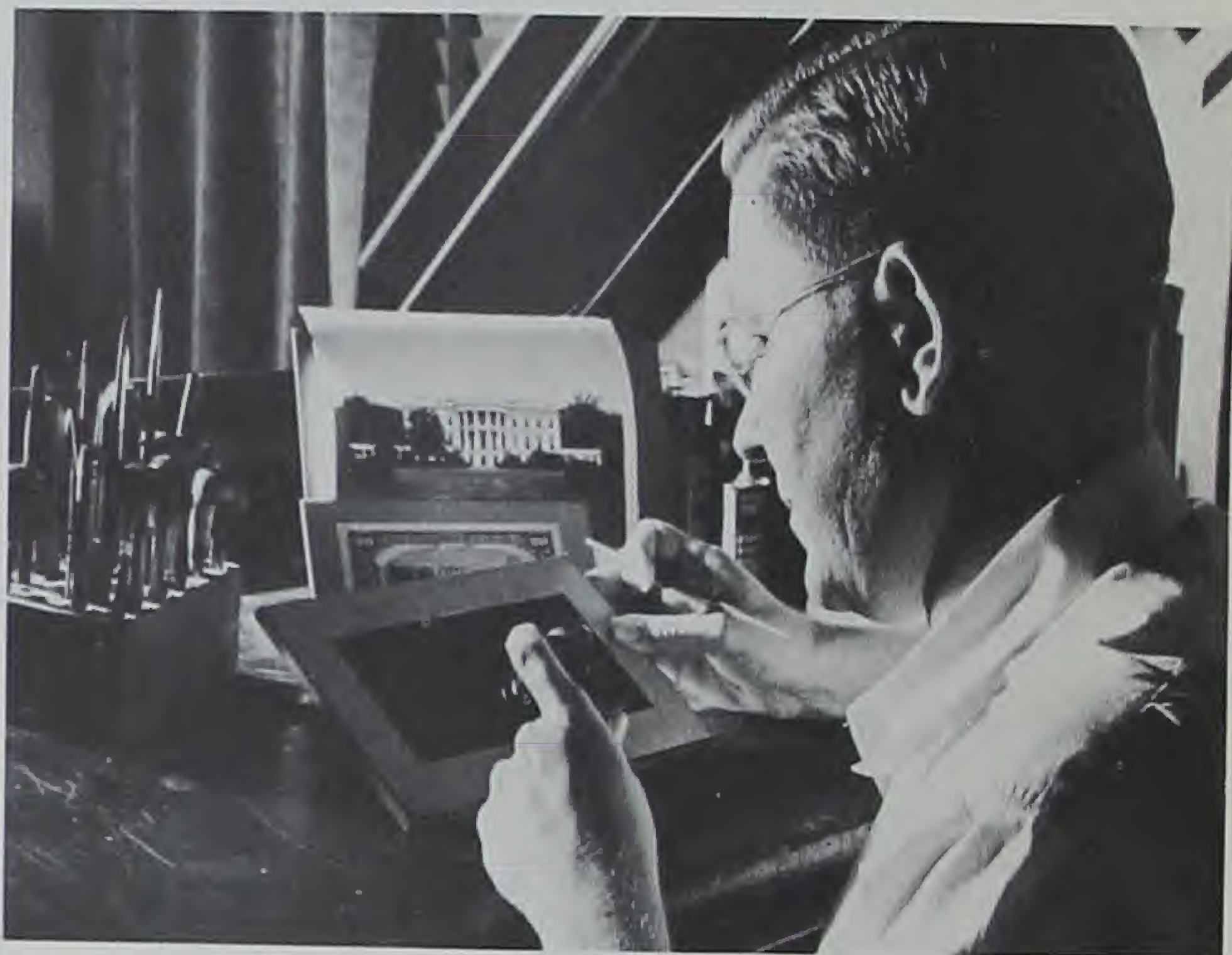
DIRECTOR of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and an assistant inspect new sheets of dollar bills. Careful protection is given by having each employee carry out only one part of a process.

One of the most fascinating machines in existence is the geometric lathe, in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. which cuts the intricate border pattern on paper money. Only a few men have had the training necessary for the operation of this lathe.

Many precautions are taken by the Bureau to prevent theft of the money rolling out by the millions from this greatest money-making plant in the world and to prevent counterfeiters from producing accurate copies which could be passed successfully. Four types of paper money are now issued by the government—United States notes, silver and gold certificates and Federal Reserve notes. Since 1894, the Bureau has produced all our postage stamps. Interest in stamp collecting has been so great in recent years that special issues have steadily increased in number. The designs are the work of skilled engravers, but they are printed in one continuous process.



THE GEOMETRIC LATHE cuts the dies used for printing money. It literally crochets in metal the intricate designs.



SKILLED ENGRAVERS, who work from pictures, make the plates for the different issues.



POSTAGE STAMPS, approximately seventy-five million, are designed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.



BILL PRESSES which do the printing through four separate operations.

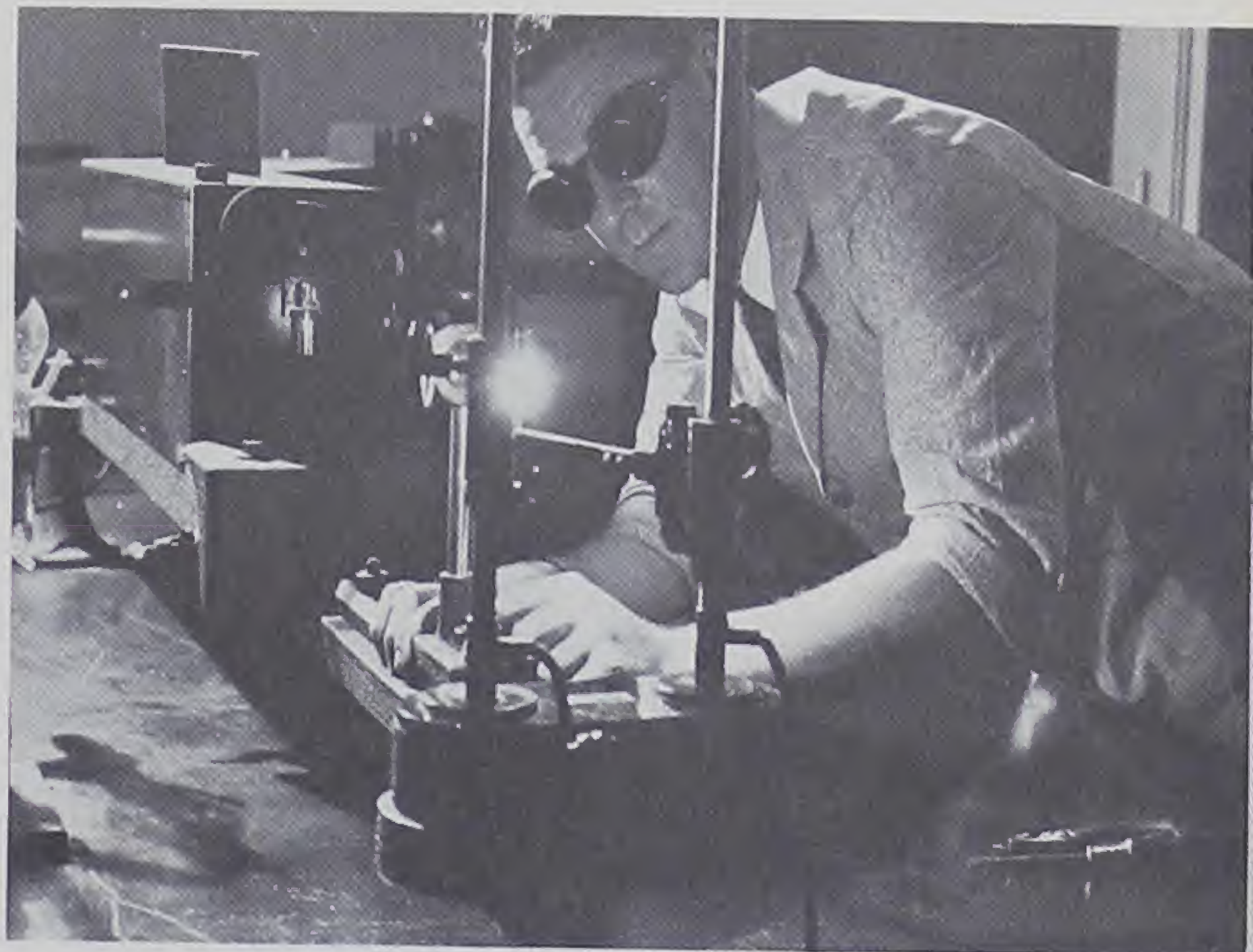
Department of Justice

There are seven divisions in the Department of Justice: anti-trust, tax, criminal, claims, alien property, lands and customs. Under it are the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Prisons. The Tax Division is charged with apprehension of tax evaders. The Anti-Trust Division protects citizens against monopolies.

It is the FBI, however, that most Americans know best. The Bureau and its G-men have become legends and its crime laboratories perform almost unbelievable miracles of scientific detection. It maintains millions of fingerprint records, catches criminals and trains as well as assists local police officers. Its highly-skilled agents are vigilant defenders of our national security from criminals in our own midst or from abroad.



CHIEF "G-MAN," director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and some of his young friends.



THE SPECTROGRAPH determines photographically the chemical properties of a "clue."



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL and aide with the flag of the Department of Justice, which bears the inscription, "Justice shall follow."



FBI SPECIAL AGENTS must be crack shots, but they avoid shooting unless necessary.



IDENTIFICATION DIVISION of the FBI has on file millions of fingerprints.

Post Office Department



INSCRIPTION on the New Post Office building.



"TOSSING." Expert handlers throw mail into canvas baskets labeled for different cities.



AIR MAIL carries letters and packages to every foreign city in the world.

This Department is almost three times as large as any other of cabinet rank. Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster General, under the Continental Congress, and is credited with having laid the foundation of the United States' postal system. In 1789, when the Department was organized by edict of the Constitution, there were seventy-five post offices. Today, it carries on the biggest business in the world, employing over four hundred and fifty thousand workers. Its annual gross receipts exceed a billion dollars and it operates approximately forty-two thousand post offices. Its most recent function is the development of air mail and air parcel post, and through its payment for the carriage of the mails, it has been a major factor in the promotion of our air transportation, both in domestic and in international service.

In the beautiful new Department building, besides the executive offices and a general post office, is the Philatelic Agency, where over one million dollars' worth of stamps are sold to collectors each year.



POSTMASTER GENERAL renews memories of his own days of aching feet with fellow employees.

Department of the Interior

Known as the "Mother of the Departments," Interior has responsibility for the vital task of protecting and conserving our national resources. Its activities cover everything from flower beds to mine safety, from fish to our island possessions. The majority of its employees work in the field, surveying, photographing, building dams, analyzing minerals, planning irrigation projects, watching our oil reserves, maintaining the National Parks and guarding our wild life. Its Bureau of Indian Affairs acts as guardian of the Indian tribes and reservations, and the Bureau of Reclamation is working to restore lands devastated by wasteful use. Today, the public-domain lands of the United States and Alaska total seven hundred and fifty million acres.



DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUILDING with its garden pool.



THE SECRETARY signs contract with the Three Affiliated Tribes, purchasing their lands for the Garrison Dam.



DIRECTOR with map of our National Parks—government reservations.



RANGERS protect our park reserves and assure their administration in the public interest.



INDIAN CRAFT SHOP in Interior building sells products of tribes for their benefit.

Department of Agriculture

Every man, woman and child in the United States benefits from the work of the Department of Agriculture. It protects and increases our food supply, helps farmers improve their crops and animals, ties together farming and industry, cooperates with state agricultural agencies, and gives advice on the best methods of human nutrition and care of the home.

Through its extension service, it helps the states recruit labor for the farms, advises veterans who wish to become farmers, gives long-term credits to farm families, carries out rural electrification programs to increase farm efficiency and ease of living, helps with marketing and distribution of farm products, sets standards for those products, distributes market news and analyses, and cooperates with other governments in the increase and improvement of the world food supply. It has one of the largest scientific laboratories in existence and more scientists on its staff than any university.



SOUTH BUILDING of the Department of Agriculture seen from the North Building.



IN RESEARCH CENTER laboratory, young scientist works on egg experiment.



DEPARTMENT SCIENTISTS experimenting with hormones sprayed on plants to increase size and rapid growth.



PYRETHRUM, developed by Department scientists, is sprayed by means of aerosol bomb, and Department broadcasts to farmers give latest information on animal husbandry.

Department of Labor

Youngest of the departments, Labor was the direct result of the rise of the labor-union movement in the United States. It handles settlement of disputes between workers and employers. Its Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on employment levels and analyzes trends, and its Apprentice Training Service supervises the training of young people as skilled workers.

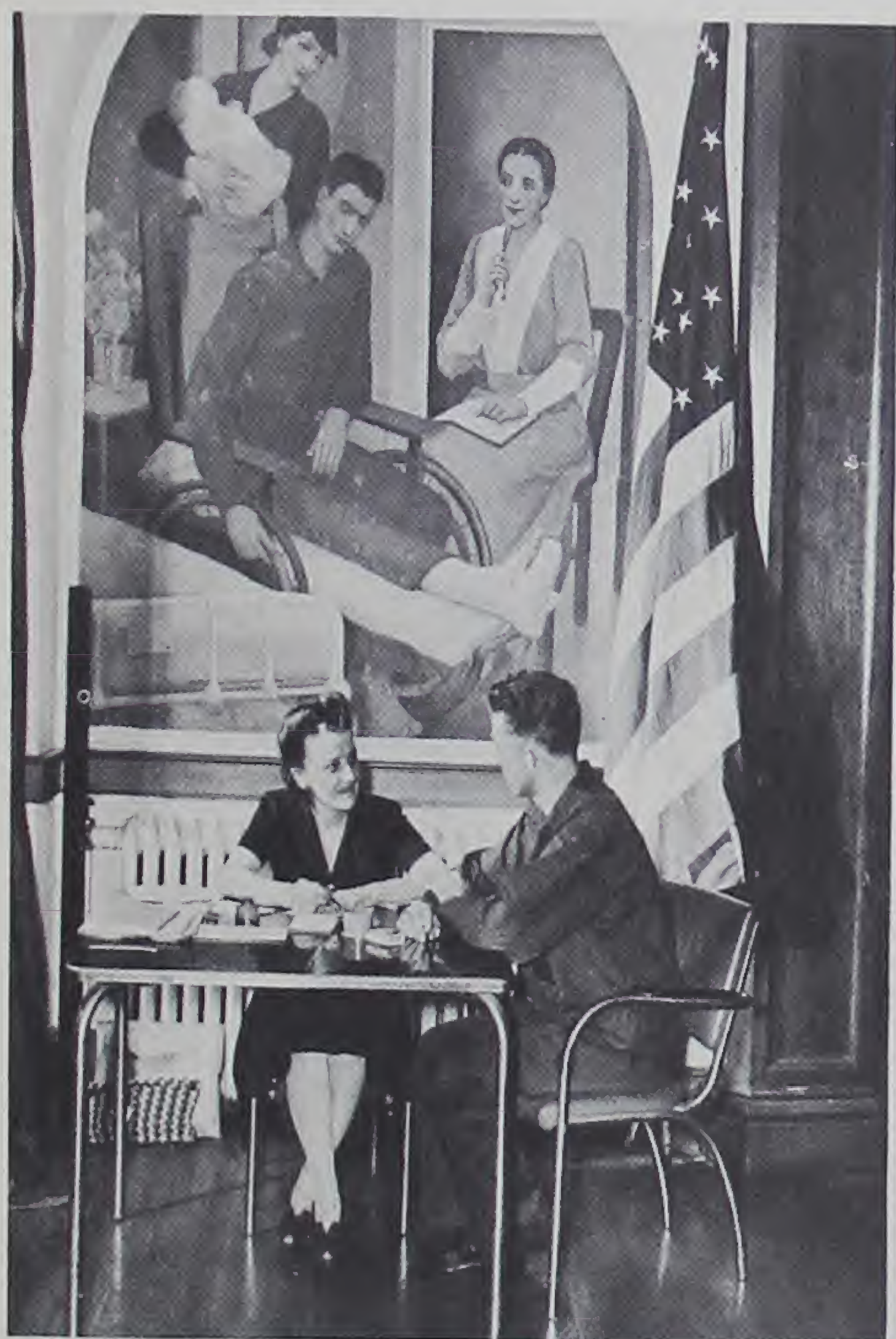
The Children's Bureau, for years a part of the Department, is now under the Federal Security Agency. Its responsibility is the welfare of children, including work for maternal and child health and child labor conditions. The Department's Women's Bureau is charged with protection of women workers against undesirable employment practices and unequal wages, and with studies of their employment opportunities. In its relation with other nations, the Department cooperates with the International Labor Office of the United Nations.



THE SECRETARY of Labor addresses organization representatives at a meeting at Labor Department.



DIRECTOR of the Women's Bureau, which guards the welfare of women workers, confers with manufacturing leaders.



U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE plays an active role in rehabilitation program.



LABOR LEADERS have prominent voices in labor policies.



APPRENTICE PROGRAM supervises young trainees in industry.

Department of Commerce

Development of sound business for the people of the United States is one of the most important concerns of government. This is the job of the Department of Commerce. Its responsibilities include: issuing patents and trademarks, analyzing and publishing monthly information on domestic and world trade, setting official standards for all products, surveying our coastal waters, predicting the tides, providing nautical and aeronautical charts, keeping the census of the population, predicting the weather and encouraging and regulating all civil aviation.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is the government's oldest scientific service, dating from 1807; the research being done for safety in flight, one of the newest—yet both are a part of the service of the Department. In the Bureau of Standards much work is being done on atomic research.

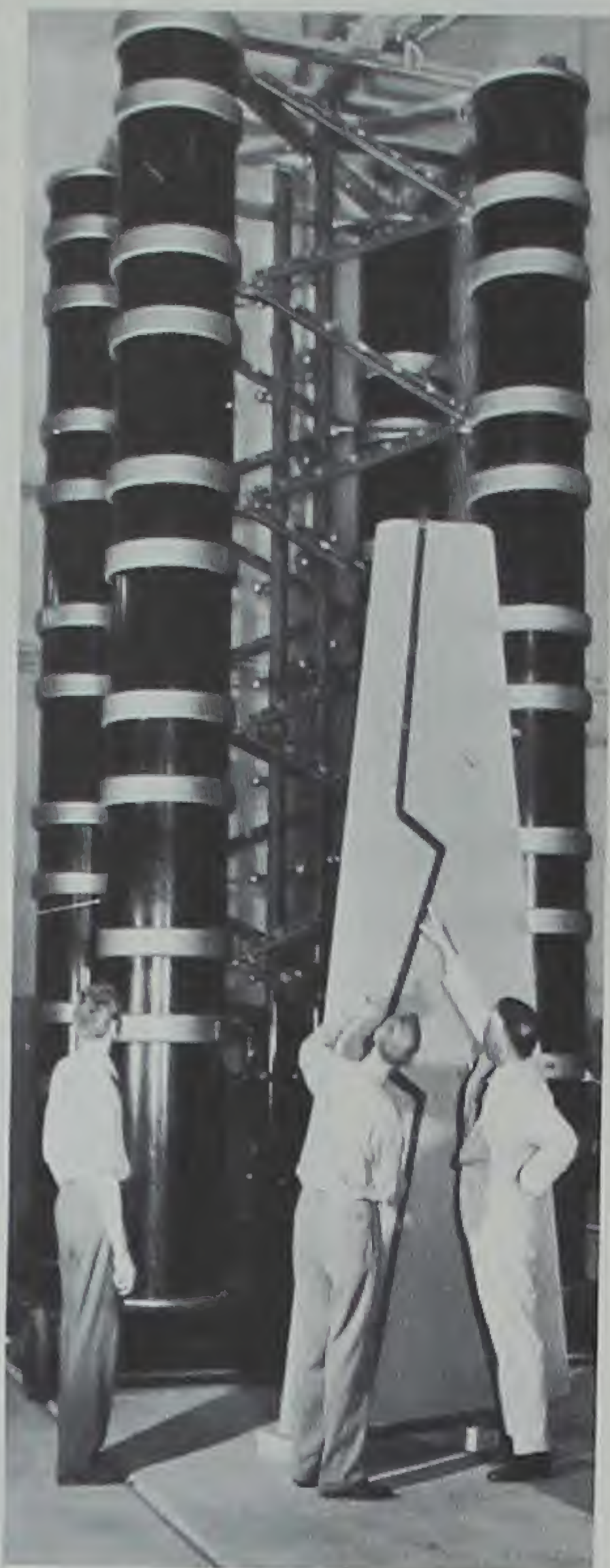
Commerce now gives many special services to business and industry through such offices as the Office of Technical Service, the Business Advisory Council and the National Inventors Council. Technical Service makes available information, formerly secret for security reasons, which can now be released for general production use. The National Inventors Council, on the other hand, brings to the attention of the Army, Navy and Air Force all inventions and new processes which might be adapted for defense of the United States.



ENTRANCE to Commerce building.



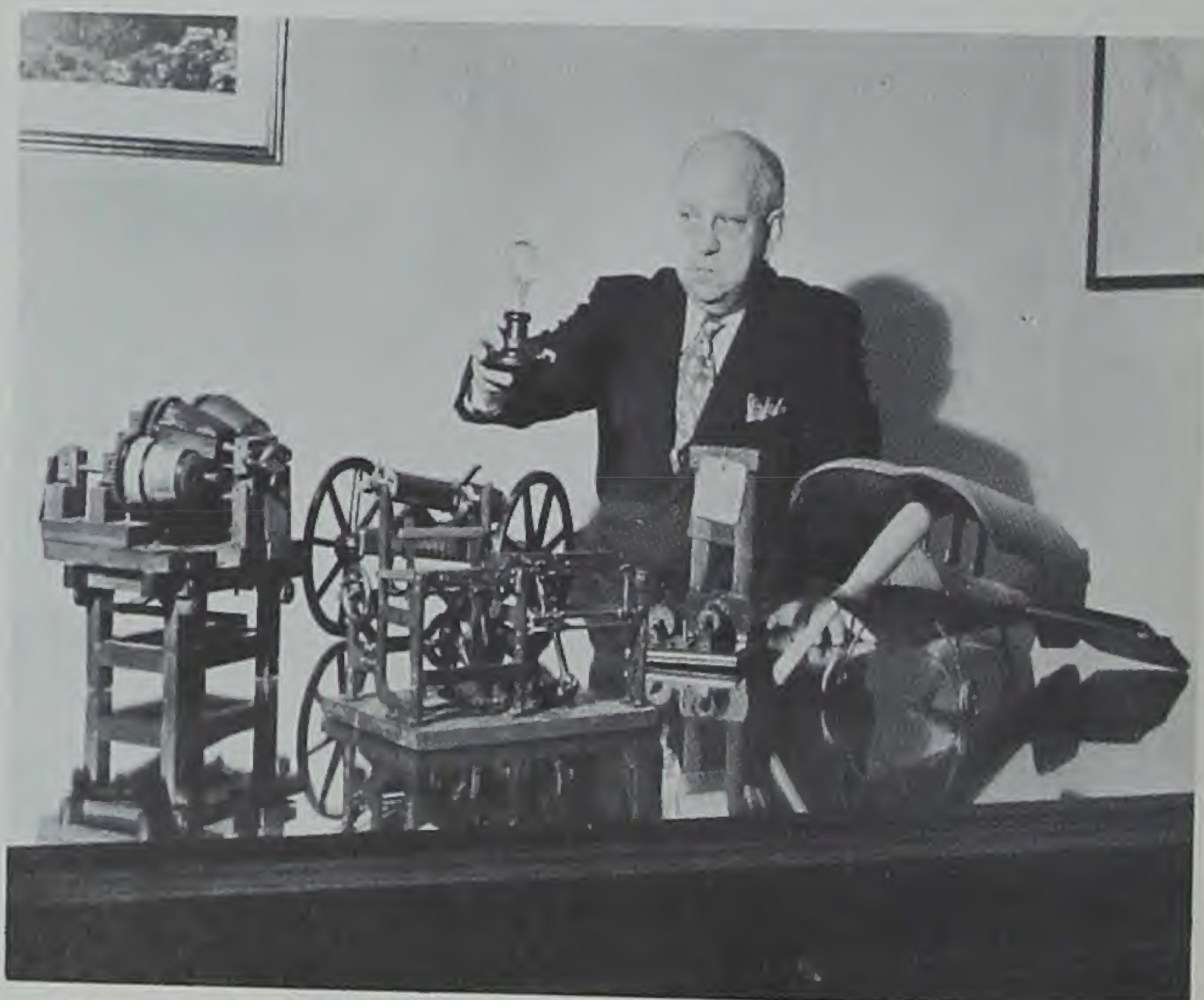
WHITE TELEPHONE of Secretary of Commerce has direct White House connection.



MILLION-VOLT lightning generator of the Bureau of Standards is used to study effects of strikes on aircraft in flight.



THE "OFFICIAL GAZETTE" begun by President Washington is a continuous record of patent applications and actions.



ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER of the Patent Office, with display of models, holds original Edison electric light.

It is the bureau of the Census which provides the information on the national population, how much it has grown, statistics as to sex, age, race, place of birth, citizenship, employment, education, migration and income, invaluable information for both government and private use.

The first patent law was passed by Congress in 1790, but the Patent Office as such was not instituted until 1802, and then it was under the Department of State. It was transferred later to Interior and did not become a part of Commerce until 1925.

In addition to its work of granting patents and trademarks, the Office has a scientific library and search room with thousands of technical and scientific books and magazines and over six million copies of patents issued by foreign countries. Another section contains records of all United States patents.

The Weather Bureau now has three hundred and eighty-nine local offices and over nine thousand cooperative stations throughout the continental United States and Alaska, where observations are made for reports to Washington. Assistance is also given by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Coast Guard.



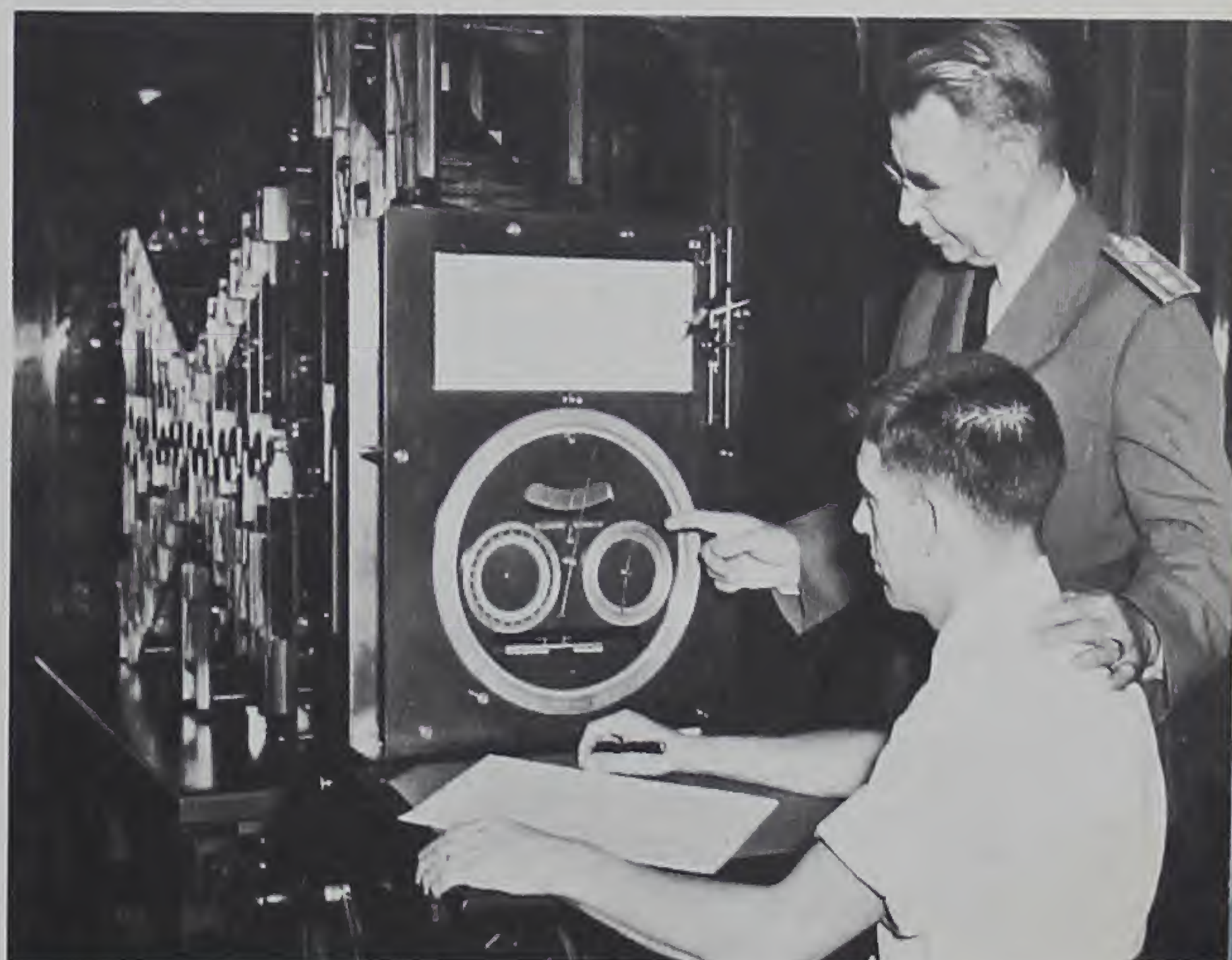
MARKERS on map indicate positions of ships now charting entire Alaskan coast as a service to marine commerce and the Navy.



THE GEODETIC SURVEY lays these "torpedoes," attached to buoys, along our coasts to record direction and speed of ocean currents.



A RADIO-SONDE balloon is released by U. S. Weather Bureau technicians.



RARE and complicated mechanism that enables the Coast and Geodetic Survey to compute tides two years in advance.

Independent Agencies

The independent agencies of the federal government cover an amazing range of interests, most of them of a highly specialized nature. Over fifty in number, they include such important organizations as the American Red Cross, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Panama Canal and the Veterans Administration. The Federal Security Agency promotes social and economic security, educational opportunity and public health; the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Trade Commission, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Tariff Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and other similar boards watch over and promote the people's rights in business and finance. Great scientific research agencies such as the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics keep the nation up to date in this technological age. Administratively, they are all under the White House.

Agencies whose primary responsibility is to the legislative branch of the government, such as the General Accounting Office, the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office, are under Congressional control; but they serve the executive departments and the general public as well. For example, the Government Printing Office prints all Congressional documents, but it also prints the reports of the various departments and all documents are sold at cost to the public. Information pamphlets such as the Children's Bureau's "Infant Care" have sold millions of



HEADQUARTERS of Federal Reserve System, which controls federal banks all over the country.



THE VETERAN'S BUREAU carries on work that is extensive and personal.



THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY promotes social and economic security, education and health.



THE PUBLIC PRINTER teaches a class of apprentice printers his own trade.

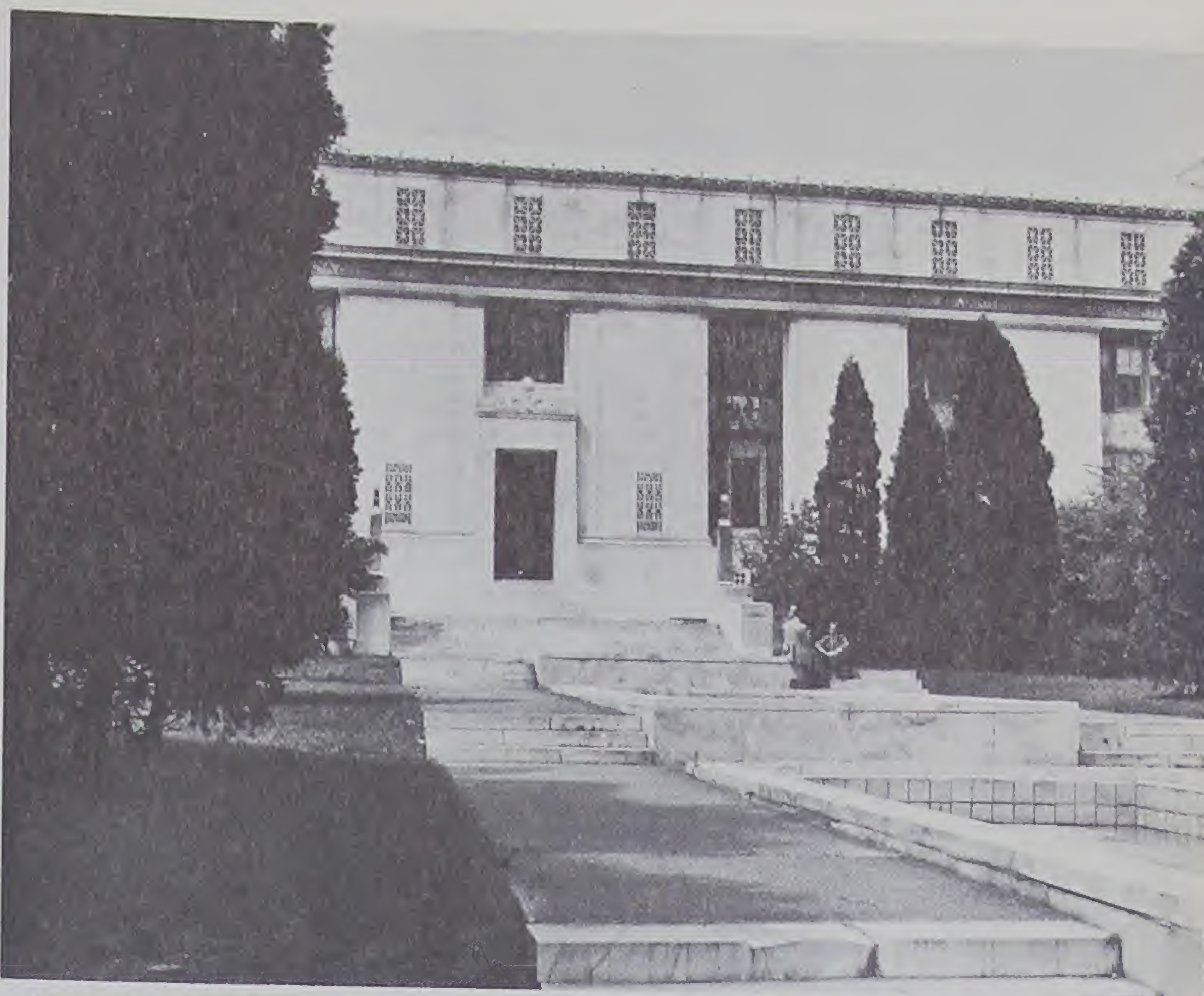
copies and have been revised again and again as new knowledge has been gained in the proper care of our youngest citizens.

Under the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the government helps promote the building and financing of the homes of the nation, particularly for veterans.

Probably none of the independent agencies has created such a storm of anxious discussion and such acute interest as the Atomic Energy Commission. Congress ordered the Commission to carry out the declared policy of the nation—that, subject always to the “paramount objective of assuring the common defense and security, the development and utilization of atomic energy shall, so far as practicable, be directed towards improving the public welfare, increasing the standard of living, strengthening free competition in private enterprise, and promoting world peace.”

Divisions under the five-man Commission include research, engineering, production, military application, raw materials, biology and medicine, and security and intelligence, as well as management of the great atomic research and production centers. The Atomic Energy Commission reports directly to the President.

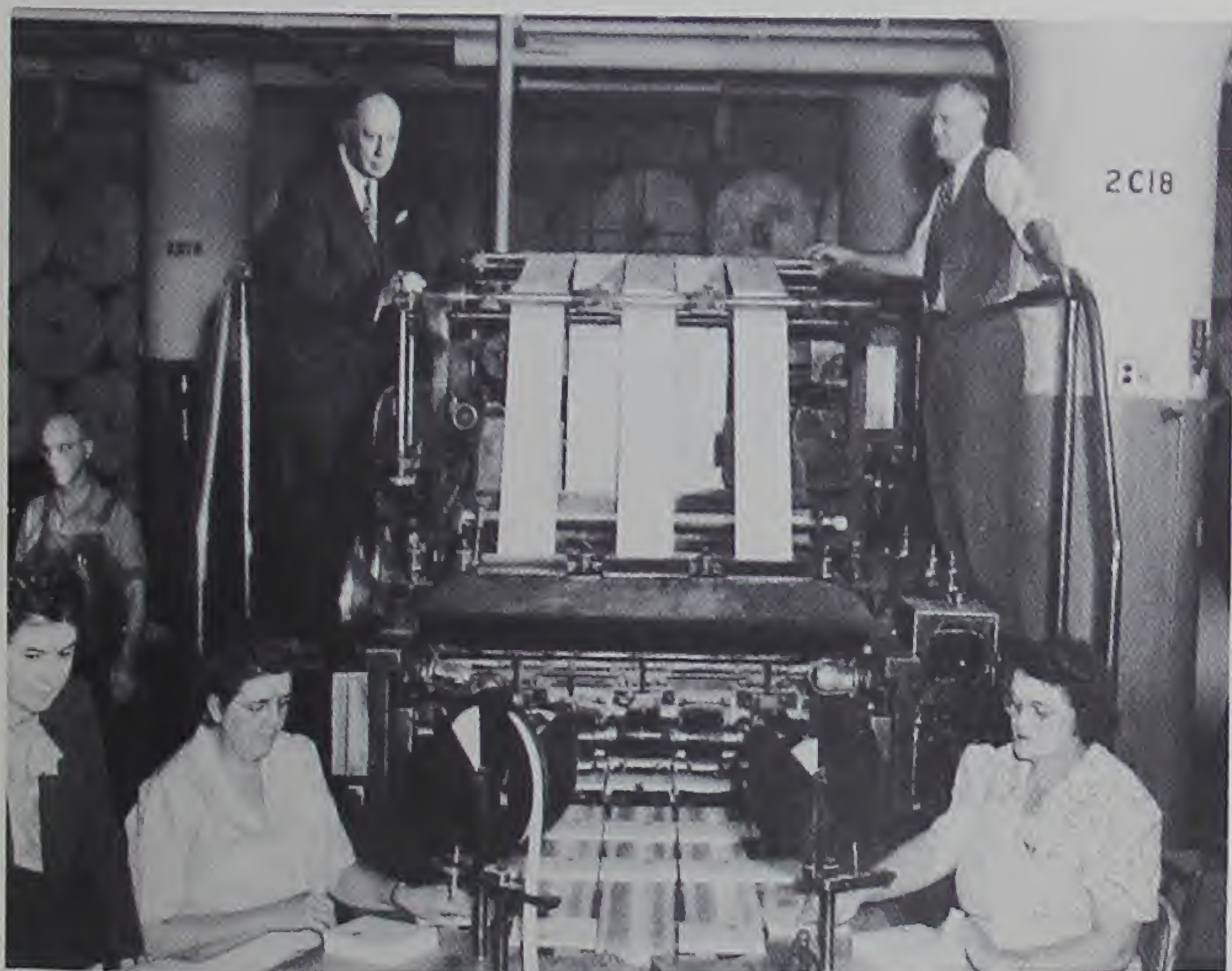
Three permanent committees were also set up by Congress. General Advisory (civilian) gives advice on scientific and technical matters concerned with materials, production, research and development. Military Liaison keeps the Commission closely integrated with the National Military Establishment, and the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy acts as the people’s watchdog.



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES undertakes research programs in science and art.



CHILDREN'S BUREAU director discusses work of the Bureau with members of the national organization.



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE machine turns out sixteen million post cards daily.



THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION building—the seat of protection and security to millions of government workers.



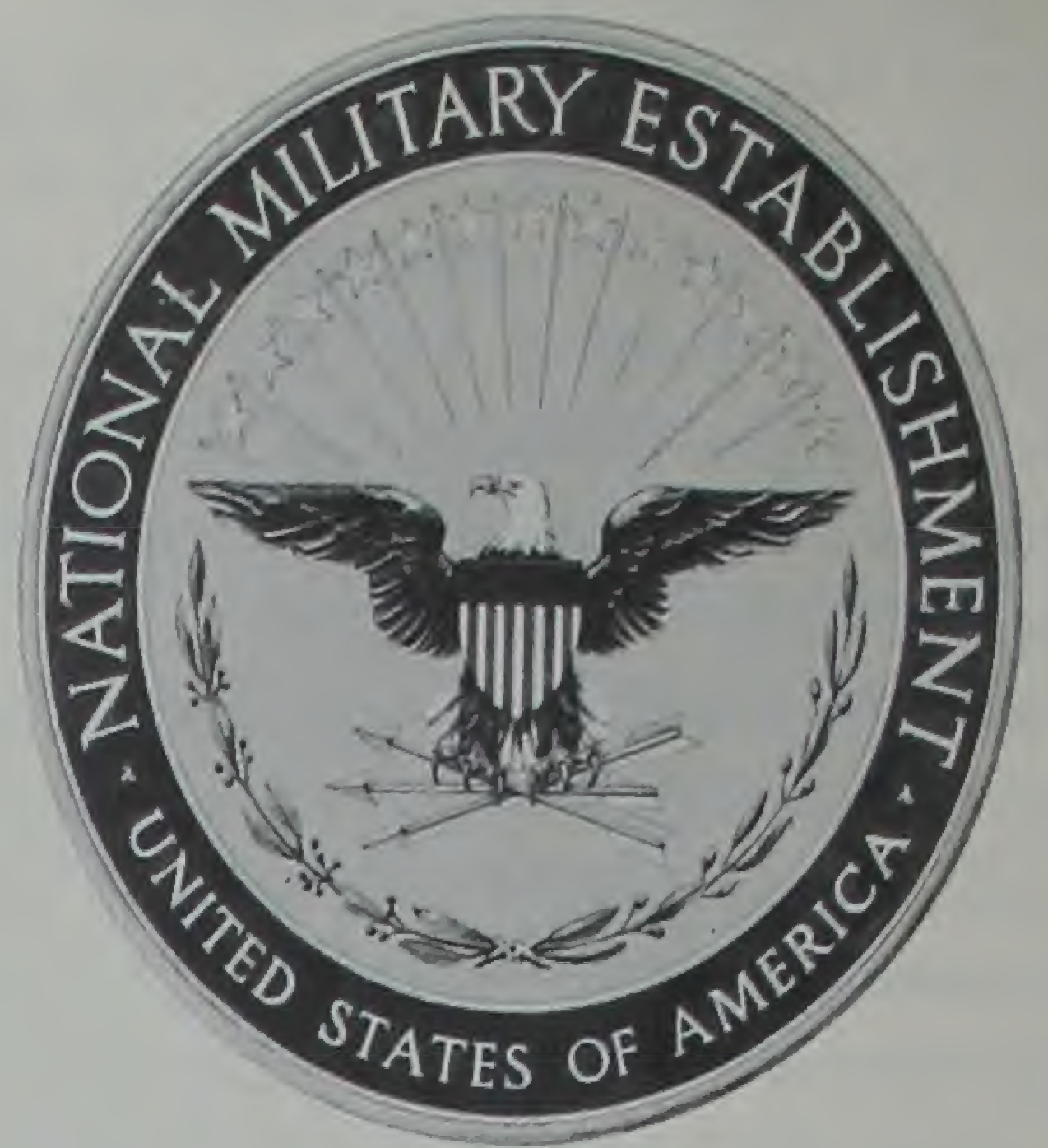
THE PENTAGON BUILDING, "the largest office building in the world," is administration headquarters for the National Military Establishment.



SECRETARY OF THE NAVY and Commanding General of the Marines.



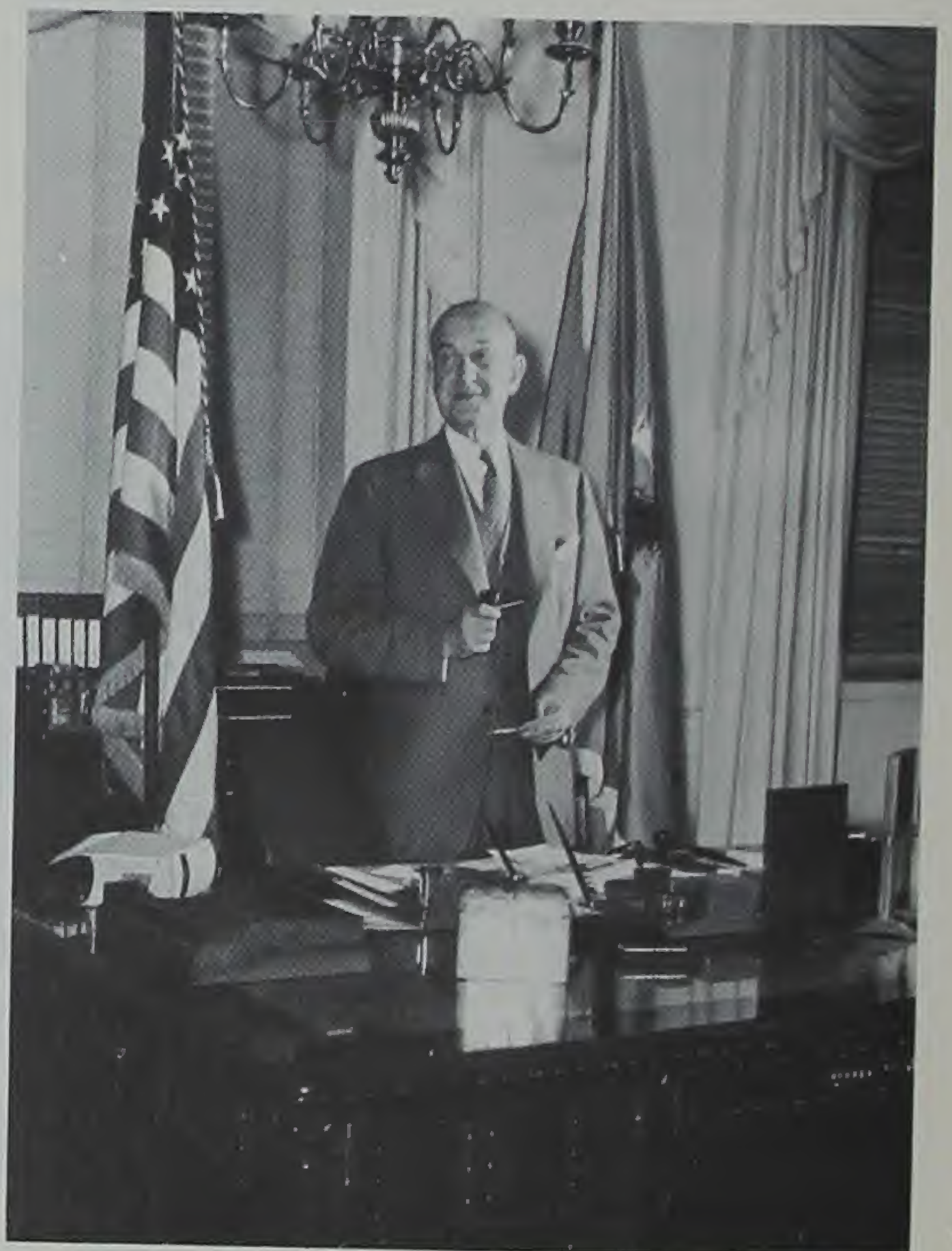
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY decorates a civilian for outstanding war work.



National Security

The National Security Act of 1947 states that its purpose is "to promote the national security by providing for a Secretary of Defense; for a National Military Establishment; for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force; and for the coordination of the National Military Establishment with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security."

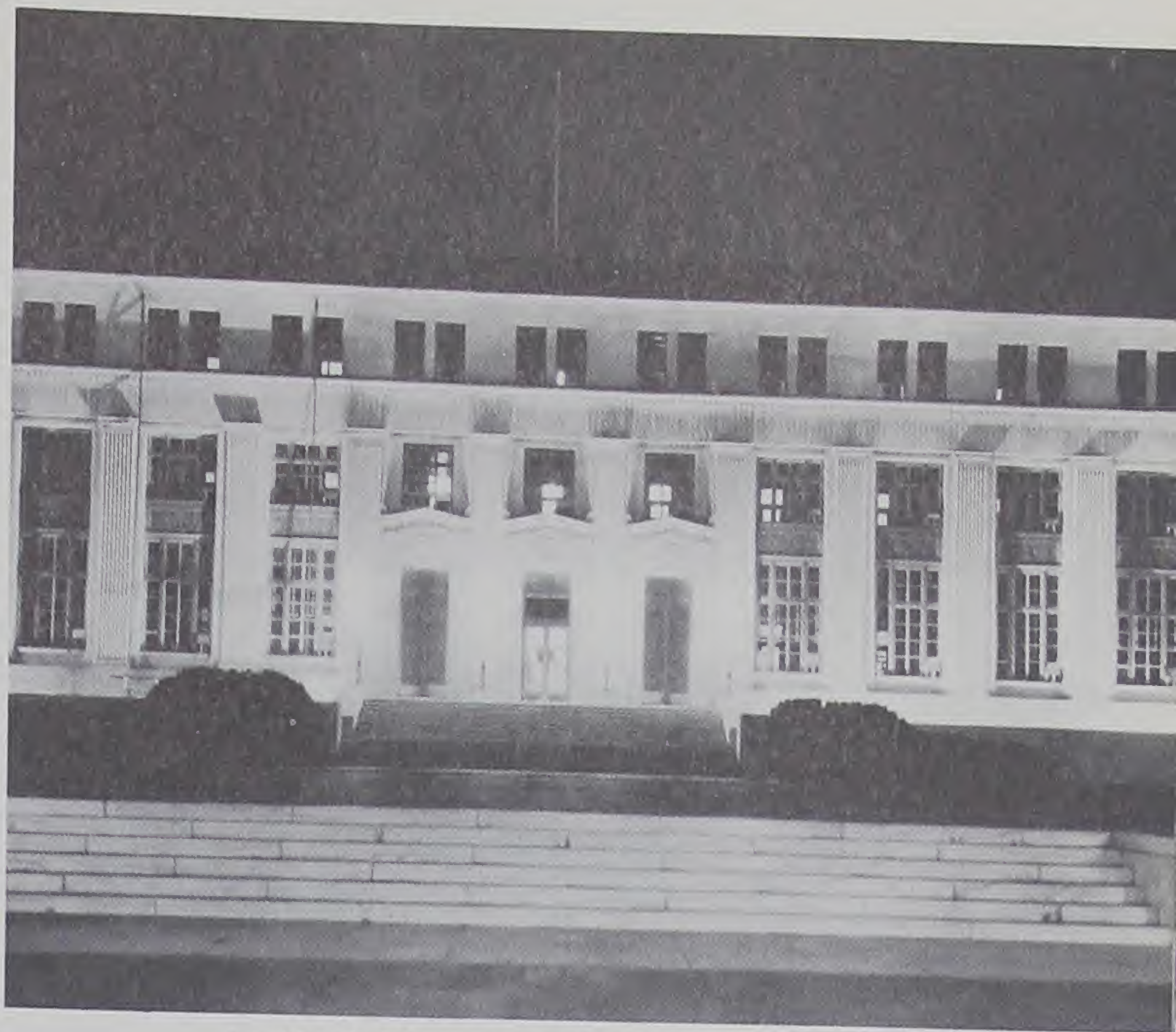
The Pentagon Building, headquarters of the armed services, is one of the world's largest office buildings, capable of caring for thirty thousand employees and costing over thirty million dollars to build.



THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Civilian control of our military forces is a principle as old as the Republic, assuring the people that no military clique will be allowed to seize the reins of government. The President acts as commander-in-chief, with a Chief of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council and the National Security Resources Board reporting directly to him. Under the Security Council is the Central Intelligence Agency, charged with responsibility for coordination of all federal intelligence activities. Under the Secretary of Defense are the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the War Council, the Munitions Board and the Research and Development Board.

The Army, Navy and Air Force are each headed by a civilian Secretary who reports to the Defense Secretary (he alone has Cabinet rank). The military Joint Chiefs of Staff of the three services report to the Secretary of Defense through their respective secretaries on matters concerning their individual services, and with the Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, they serve as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, directing and coordinating the conduct of the military aspects of the entire defense establishment.



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION—"top secret."



CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS of the Research and Development Board.



DIRECTOR OF NAVY NURSES and aides trim a Christmas tree.



HEADS of six women's defense organizations.



A HISTORIC MOMENT—President Roosevelt signs the declaration of war against the Axis in the presence of Congressional leaders.

Vital matters concerning mobilization of national resources and scientific development are the responsibility of two boards, who advise the President and the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and of such other federal agencies as the President may designate, form the membership of the National Security Resources Board. The Research and Development Board is headed by a civilian, with two representatives each from Army, Navy and Air Force.

The National Military Establishment, vital to our country's safety in wartime, has important responsibilities during peace. In its policies and activities rests the future preservation of our liberties.



CIVILIAN SECRETARY of Air Force watches Commander-in-Chief decorate Air Force leaders.



GENERALS OF THE ARMY.

TOP ADMIRALS OF THE NAVY.



Coast Guard in World War II.

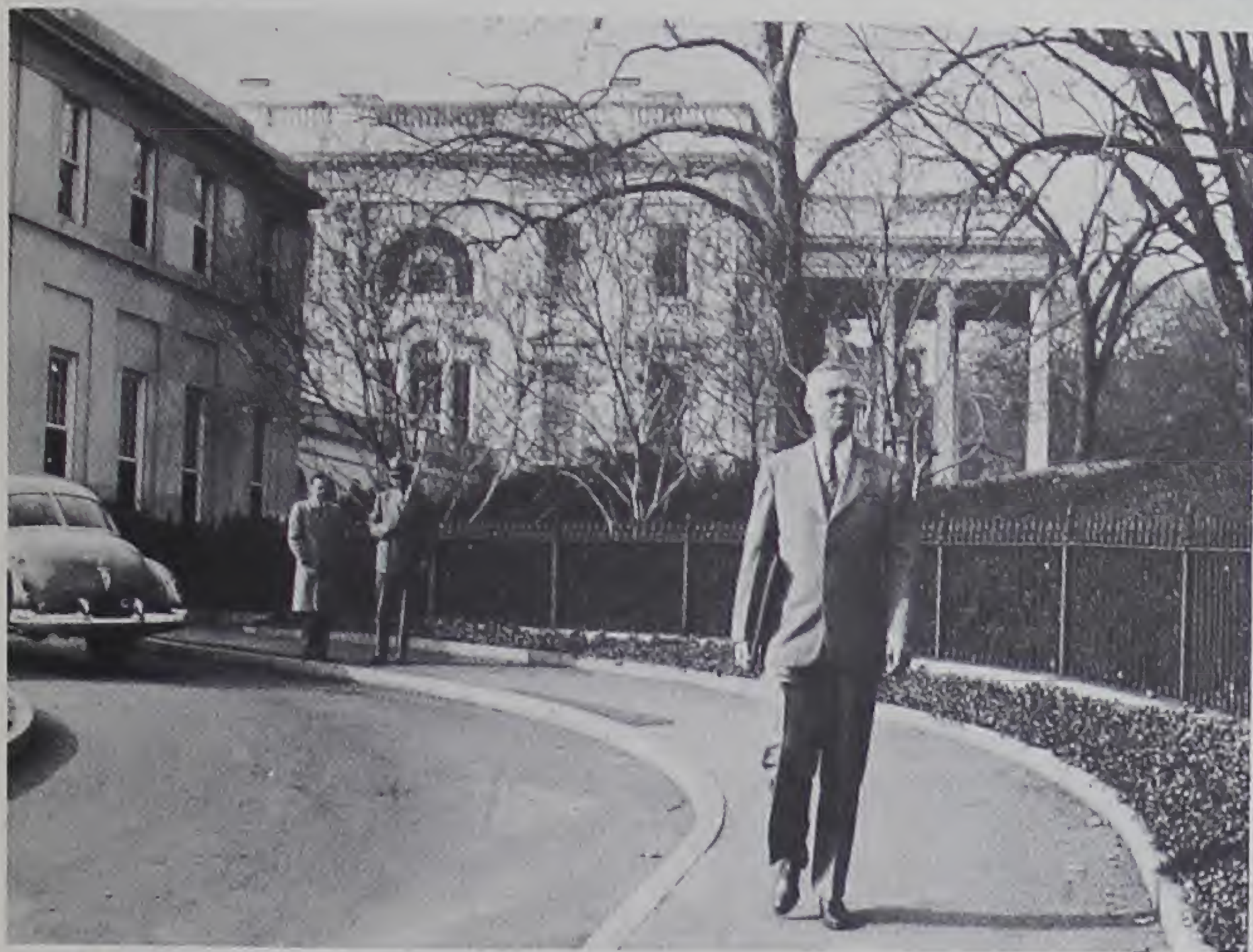
June Week at Annapolis—training our career officers.



Medical research and techniques have made great advances in recent years, and constant study is being given them by military doctors and scientists. New weapons of scientific warfare have necessitated intensive research in methods of combating the frightful results of their use. World War II, for the first time in history, was fought in every part of the world and under every possible climatic and geographical condition. Our armed forces were subjected to the extremes of arctic sub-zero temperatures and to tropical and desert heat. They fought under the sea in submarines and in the air in planes flying at excessive speeds and at altitudes above those normally capable of supporting life. Aero-medical, climatic and atomic research are three newer branches of medicine which are now trying to solve the problems resulting from military demands that man be able to keep pace with his weapons.



THE NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER includes the Naval Hospital, Naval Medical and Dental Schools and Research Institute. With the National Institute of Health and National Cancer Institute, they are the nucleus of one of the world's greatest medical centers.



CHAIRMAN of the National Resources and Assistant to the President leaves the executive offices.



NAVAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE charts the radio-active effects of the atomic bomb.



AIR FORCE GENERAL with pilots and jet planes.

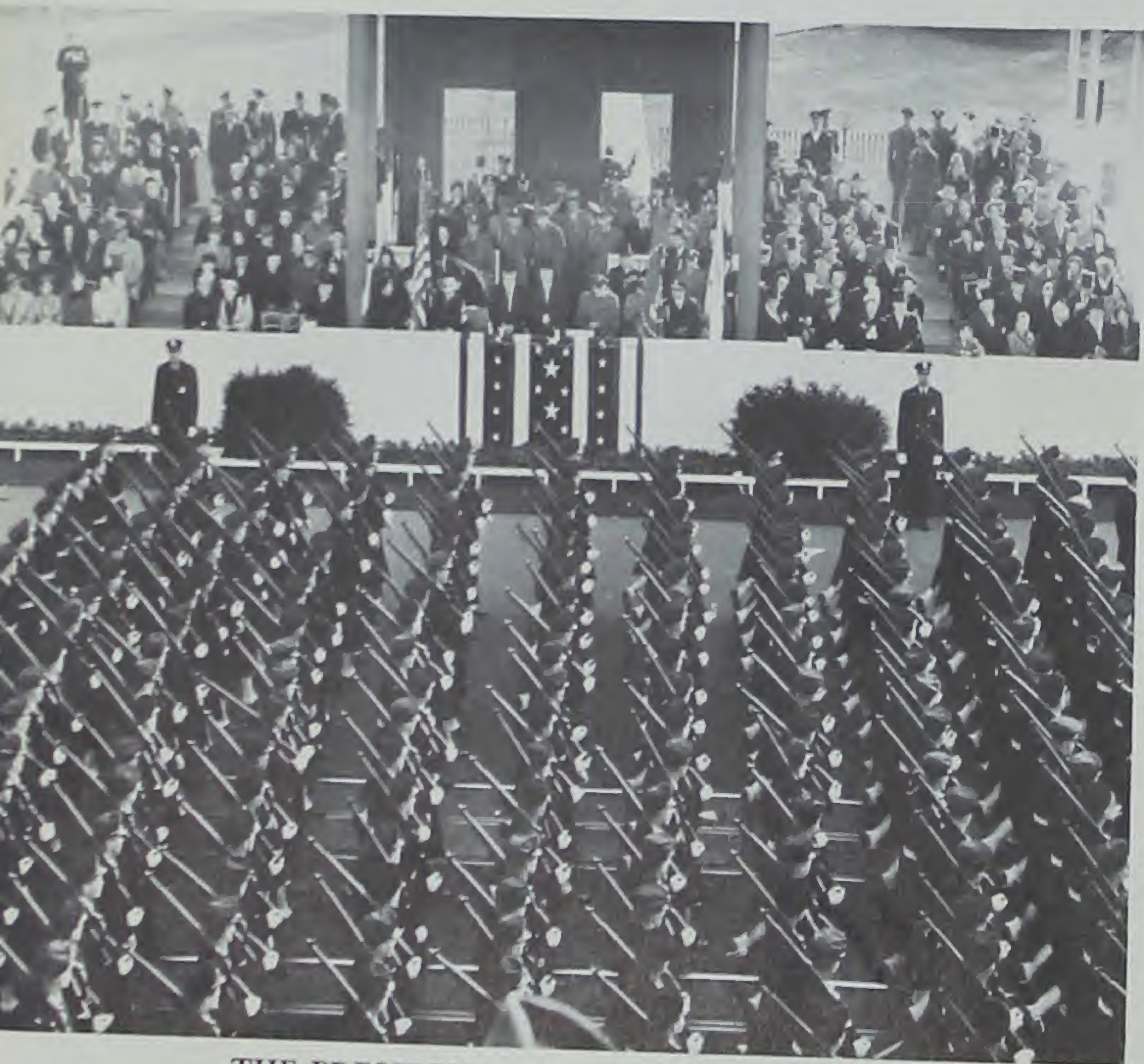


SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTOR and young inductees.

DEMOCRACY IS PEOPLE



CROWDS are "normal" in the capital.



THE PRESIDENT reviews an inaugural parade.

Washington, the city, has a close resemblance to the ocean. It ebbs and flows, the tides of its surface population moving ceaselessly to and fro under the impulse of the moon of politics. At the time of a national election, when Congress goes home to face its constituents, the ebb is noisy and instantaneous, emptying hotel lobbies and Capitol corridors, leaving behind a placid stretch of deserted sand. A drowsy somnolence descends on streets and stores and the essentially village character of small-town America shows through the elaborate trappings of the metropolis.

Then, the hiatus over, Congress returns and the tide comes back with a rush. There is a "sea change into something rich and strange." Hotels are congested; the society columns bulge with names and crackle with a feverish gaiety. Salons of famous hostesses overflow with people. Uniforms, strange, exotic costumes from far lands, the flash of jewels and the "latest" from the great couturiers vie with each other at balls and dinners. Washington is again a cosmopolitan crossroads of the world, with a serious and urgent job to do.



FINE RESTAURANTS are popular meeting places for both tourists and citizens.



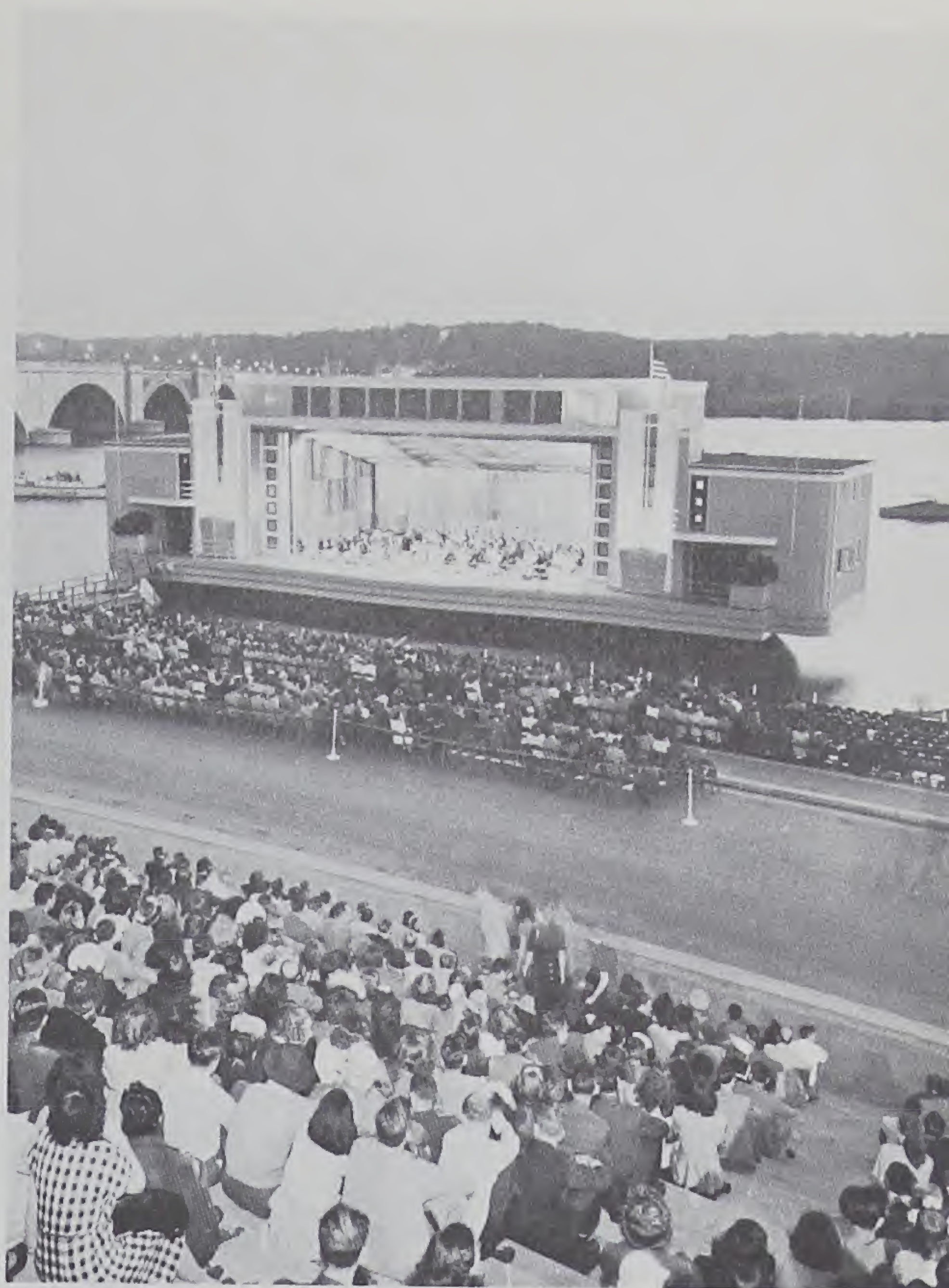
ARMY FAMILIES are used to foreign assignments, are often on the move and many call Washington "home."



EMBASSY PARTIES highlight the busy social calendar.



A FAMOUS HOSTESS entertains the Chief Justice.



WASHINGTONIANS are music lovers—a Water Gate concert on the Potomac.



A GREAT GENERAL returns to Washington to serve as military adviser.

Representatives of Other Nations

The original L'Enfant plan for the city indicated the area between the Capitol and Fifteenth Street, on what is now Constitution Avenue, as the place best suited to "spacious houses and gardens, such as may accommodate foreign ministries." However, the diplomats chose their own locations. Sixteenth Street houses many, but in recent years Massachusetts Avenue above Dupont Circle has become the true Embassy Row.

Diplomatic agents enjoy an immunity from the legal jurisdiction of the state to which they are accredited; embassy property becomes a part of the nation it represents, a



THE BRITISH EMBASSY on Massachusetts Avenue is surrounded by stately gardens.



EMBASSY FAMILY life behind the scenes is like that of other homes. Here is the Cuban Ambassador and his family at home.



THE WIFE of the Chinese Ambassador serves food of her own country to a guest.



DAUGHTER of a Philippine President.



BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR and his family leave for a White House reception.



ITALIAN EMBASSY.

foreign island in the national capital. These representatives of other countries bring variety and color to the life of Washington.

Diplomatic life in Washington is dazzling and somewhat hectic. On the official side, from the time a new ambassador presents a copy of his credentials to the Secretary of State, followed by his formal presentation to the President, protocol is strictly observed. There is constant entertaining to be done, again on the official level, but the Washington diplomatic corps also participates widely in capital social life in general. In most cases, it makes a point of cultivating the press, since this is an excellent way to familiarize American people with the political and cultural ideas of countries represented.



THE BELGIAN EMBASSY, set in trees and lawns, is one of the most beautiful in Washington.



FRENCH AMBASSADOR and his wife relax in their gracious drawing room.



HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIALS are congratulated by Belgian Ambassador after receiving decorations from his government.



MEXICAN EMBASSY.



STATE of Israel's headquarters.



IRISH AMBASSADOR enjoys an evening with his grandchildren.

The Press



OFFICIAL NEWS RELEASES are given reporters in government press office.

Members of the Washington press corps are familiars of presidents and statesmen, of ambassadors and military leaders, but they are accustomed to the glamour of their surroundings, and are acquainted with the human beings behind the official front. Over three hundred newspapers throughout the United States and many from other nations are represented in the capital by bureaus and correspondents. Millions of words a day go out from Washington to people of our own country and other nations. National and international press associations, magazines and trade publications increase the wordage. Washington is probably the best "covered" city in the world.



PROMINENT NEWSPAPER WOMAN and publisher's wife, with guest authors.



AMERICAN DELEGATE to UNESCO talks with visiting Czech journalist.



EDITOR OF "PRAVDA," the Russian official paper, visits the United States.



CARD ROOM of the National Press Club, where Washington correspondents relax in their spare time.



WOMEN'S PRESS organizations in Washington hold annual parties, with the President as honor guest.

Government Workers

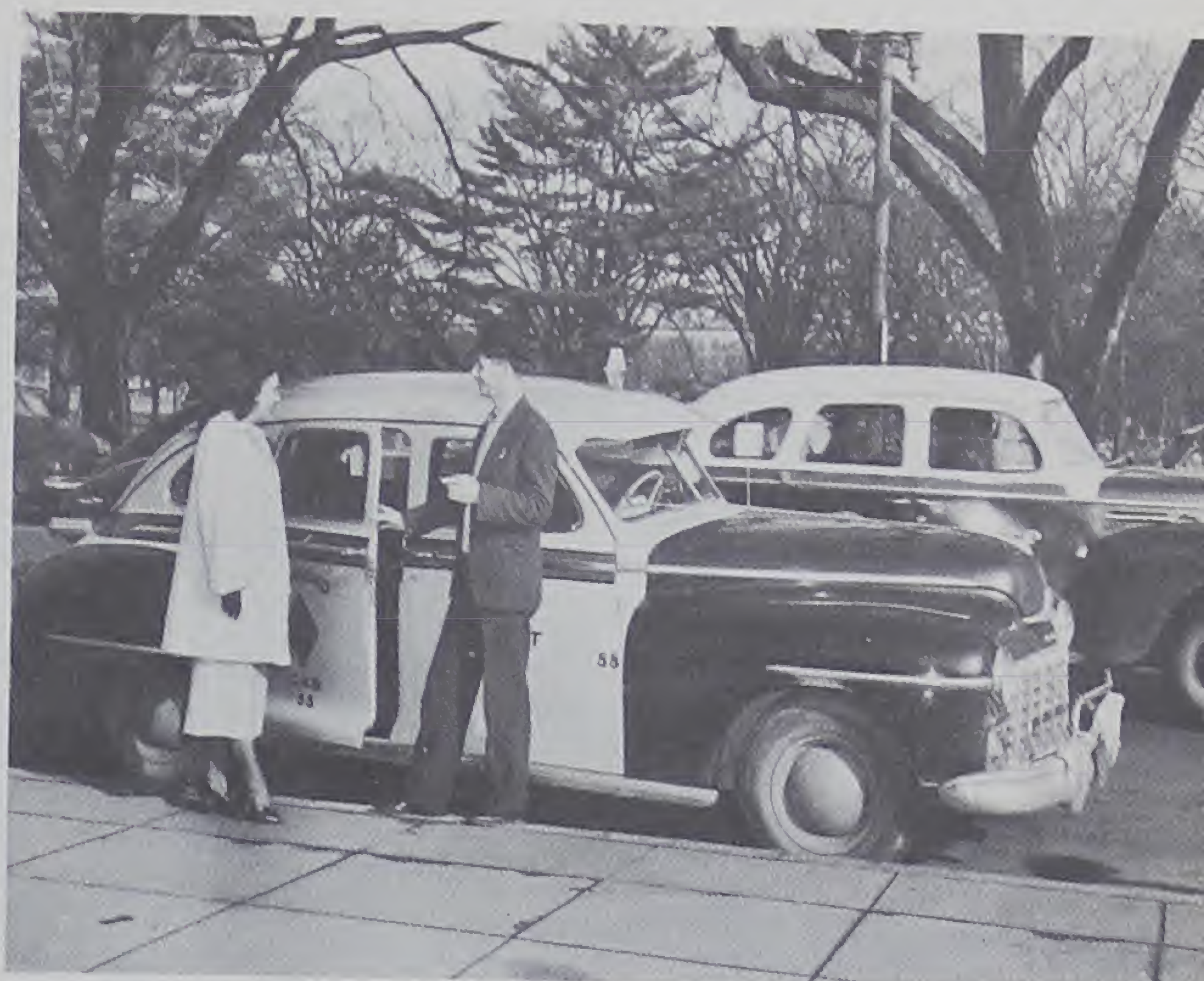
One of the largest and most important parts of the city's population is the government workers. In the early morning and late afternoon, they pour through the streets, jam the streetcars and buses, and in thousands of automobiles, drive to their offices. In good weather, they eat their lunches on the lawns surrounding the buildings where they work, or on weekends take picnics into the parks. They canoe on the river, play baseball, tennis and golf on public playgrounds, ride the flat-bottomed boat which makes slow and majestic progress under mule-power from the tow-path of the ancient Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in Georgetown, attend public concerts and flower shows at the Botanical Gardens.



MANY TASKS—many people.



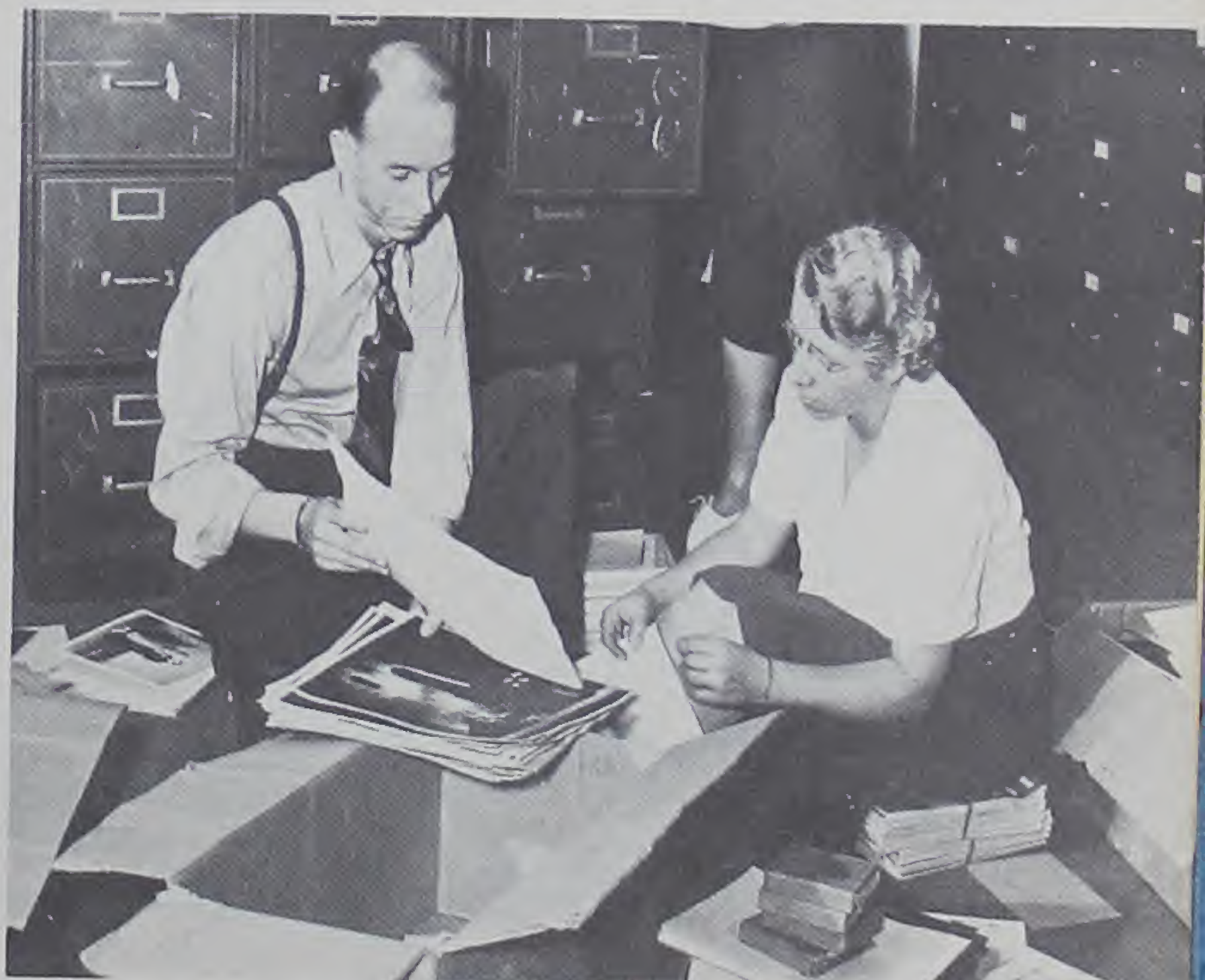
SECRETARIES of Washington are "Very Important People."



WASHINGTON TAXI DRIVERS see all, know all and tell all.



A WAITER greets a returning foreign ambassador.



FILING CLERKS keep order among millions of documents.

Visitors

Washington's most interesting human phenomenon is the perennial tourist—the citizen come to see his capital. He arrives by the millions, by every mode of transportation and from every walk in life. He takes pictures and rides sight-seeing buses and casts a friendly but critical eye on the doings of Congress. He is the city's principal industry, except for the government.

These tourists may be students, intent upon research; they may be journalists, looking for stories. Hordes of eager citizens descend on the hotels and the auditoriums for every type of convention known; foreign diplomats and businessmen arrive to arrange agreements or to hold conferences; top-rank military leaders meet to study mutual security.

Easter vacations bring children in processions; and for a presidential inauguration, everybody from politicians to Indian chiefs.



SCHOOL CHILDREN in great throngs come to visit their capital every year.



A PAN-AMERICAN UNION exhibit.



THE INTERIOR of the Jefferson Memorial is as impressive as its exterior.



SPECIAL EXHIBITS fascinate every boy and girl. Here they see Hitler's will.



VISITING EDITORS call on the Speaker of the House.



WEARY PARENTS and a sleeping baby pay silent tribute at the end of a day of sight-seeing in the Capital.

The earliest travelers to Washington came by stagecoach and on horseback. In 1835, however, the first railroad arrived. Later there was brisk traffic up Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac by boat. Alexander Shepherd removed the railroad tracks at the foot of Capitol Hill in the '70s, but the present palatial Union Station did not come into being until 1907. Its tremendous concourse is seven hundred and sixty feet long and one hundred and thirty feet wide, but is barely large enough to handle the crowds that inundate the city on special occasions.

Today, railroads connect Washington with all parts of the nation. The Pentagon Building and its approaches have swallowed up the old and dangerous airport, and the new National Airport—built up out of the river across from Hains Point—is already too small for the planes which come from the far reaches of the earth.



THE NATIONAL AIRPORT, only a few years old, is already too small to cope with ever-increasing air travel to the nation's capital.



THE UNION STATION is a focal point for travelers by train.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING of the National Airport.



AMERICA'S largest privately owned yacht, "The Sea Cloud," anchors in the Potomac.

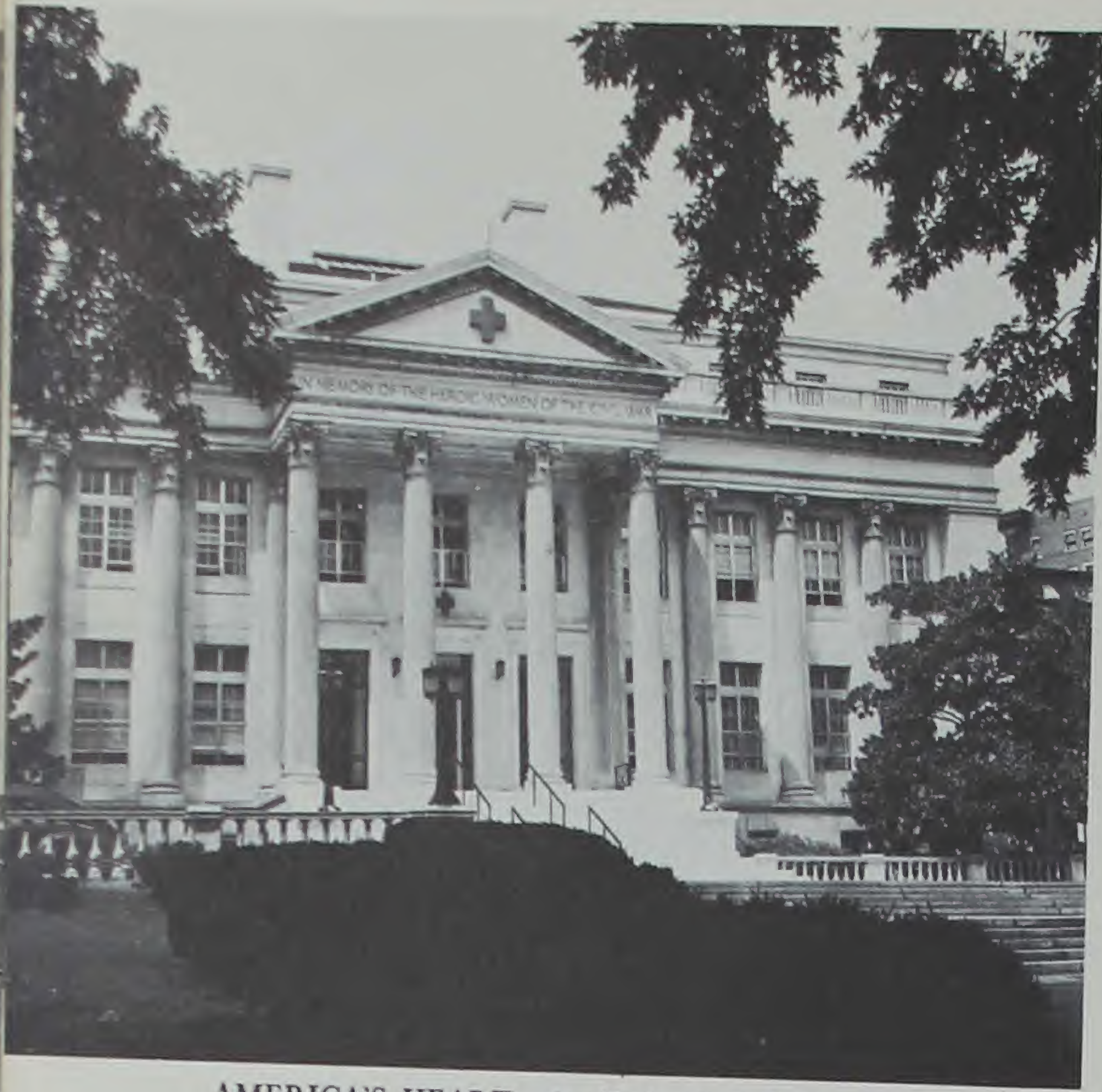


THE SIGHT-SEEING BUS is a popular means of transportation.

National Headquarters

The great majority of important group organizations maintain headquarters in the capital, since it is necessary to their interests to keep in close touch with Congress and the departments. Labor unions and the farmers' associations represent the workers; the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, business and industry. All of the veterans' groups, those of scientists, and most of the large women's organizations have national committees here.

The national headquarters keep their members informed of government actions and of the progress of legislation which will affect them. Under the law requiring registration of lobbyists, all of them must go on record as to their activities, to make for healthy public knowledge.



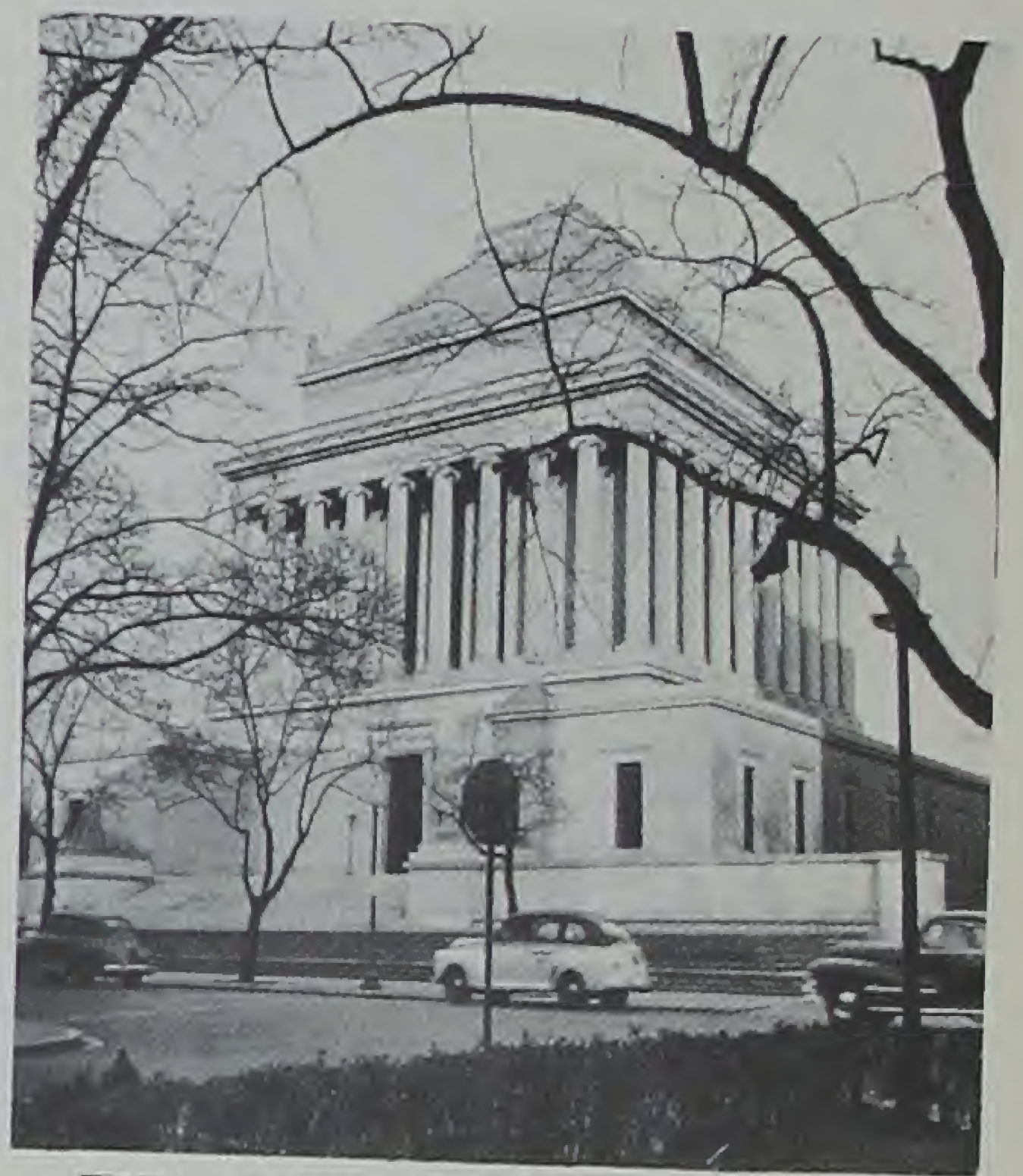
AMERICA'S HEART—the National Red Cross.



BROOKINGS INSTITUTE, economic research center.



MEMORIAL HALL, Headquarters of Daughters of American Revolution.



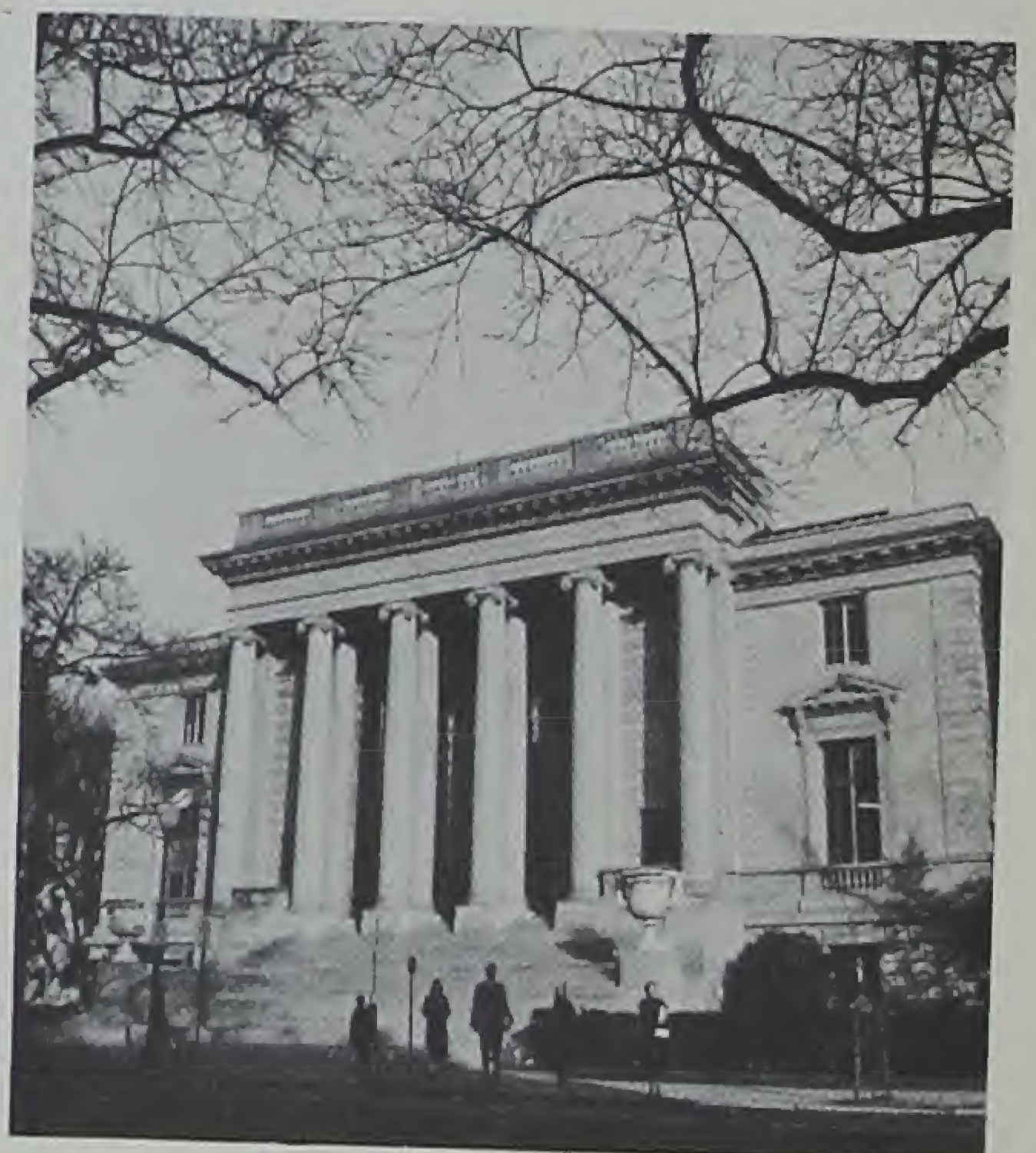
THE MAJESTIC Masonic Temple.



LABOR'S LEAGUE for Political Education, an A. F. of L. affiliate.



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, which works for better education.



CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, a leader in scientific research.

TREASURES OF DEMOCRACY

Washington has been called the Athens of America. Art, music, architecture, memorials to the nation's most revered leaders, magnificent parks, botanical gardens and a global representation of wild animal life—all these and many more are to be found in the national treasure house beside the Potomac.

Many things are open to the public: exhibits, books, paintings, statues, monuments, public buildings, parks and the "greatest show on earth," which is the Congress. In no other place can the citizen learn so much about the history of his country or the operation of his government.

Almost every branch of science is at work in the government laboratories. Largest of all, the National Bureau of Standards has seventy-one scientific and technical sections occupying twenty permanent buildings. Every product sold in America, for which there is a weight or a measure, will in all probability pass at some time through the hands of the Bureau of Standards staff.

The capital parks are under the National Park Service and contain seven hundred and thirty reservations with over twelve thousand acres of land in the District and the surrounding country. They have been under federal control since 1790. President Washington bought seventeen reservations which were part of the L'Enfant plan—among them the Mall, the Capitol grounds and the President's Park (White House grounds). Original owners gave the land for the streets, most of it in such wide plots that it permitted the construction of parks, circles and triangles at intersections. Rock Creek Park and the Mall, in particular, are known for their beauty and green spaciousness. The National Zoological Park covers 175 acres in Rock Creek Valley and entertains over two million five hundred thousand visitors a year with the fascination of its more than two thousand four hundred animals, many unique in the United States.

The Lincoln Memorial is second of the park areas in public esteem, with over a million visitors a year; the Washington Monument, offering the finest view of the city from its 555-foot height, is third.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS with the Annex to the rear and the Folger Shakespeare Library to the left.



THE CHARTERS OF OUR FREEDOM, birthright of every citizen, guarding the future of our children's children.



THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, one of Washington's most beautiful buildings, houses an important collection of art.



DIRECTOR of the Gallery with one of the greatest paintings, "The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Giorgione.



MAIN READING ROOM of the Library of Congress is in the Central Rotunda under the dome—one hundred feet in diameter.

More than three hundred libraries serve Washington, the greatest being the Library of Congress. There are over five million books and pamphlets in its main building and the Annex, which was completed in 1938. More than eighteen million dollars has been spent by Congress on this repository and there have been many private donations. Two copies of every book copyrighted in the United States are deposited in the Library.

Some of its treasures are the Gutenberg Bible, the originals of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Gettysburg Address and the papers of George Washington. The Library's primary function is to serve the Congress, but its service to scholars is another major task.

The exquisite Folger Library, next to the Library of Congress contains a priceless collection of theatrical and Shakespearean lore.

The National Gallery of Art, one of the great gifts to the nation by a private citizen, is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of the best paintings, sculpture and graphic arts of Europe and America obtainable. Over sixteen thousand such works are now in its possession. Other great galleries of Washington are the Freer, Corcoran and the Phillips Memorial.



VEDDER mosaic of Minerva on Grand Staircase of the Library of Congress.

The Archives Building is an achievement in construction for its particular purpose—that of preserving the priceless documents of the government of the United States. Its central core is a huge steel vault, encased within the concrete and marble of the outer structure.

Twenty-one tiers of stacks give space for the safekeeping of a million cubic feet of records—equivalent to one hundred and fifty thousand four-drawer file cabinets. Temperature and humidity in the stacks are rigidly controlled and elaborate systems of alarms protect each stack area. All records coming into the building are cleaned and fumigated, damaged ones being repaired by the most modern methods known, and every possible precaution is taken to safeguard them against deterioration or loss.

One of the most valuable collections is that of motion pictures and sound recordings, which has over twenty-four million running feet of Army training film, twenty million feet of Signal Corps combat film and twelve million feet from military intelligence—the latter film chiefly captured in World War II. The films of Admiral Byrd's last expedition to the antarctic give visual records of the exploration of "Little America."



THE ARCHIVES BUILDING.



THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PEACE PACT, "outlawing war," is kept with other State Department records in the Archives.



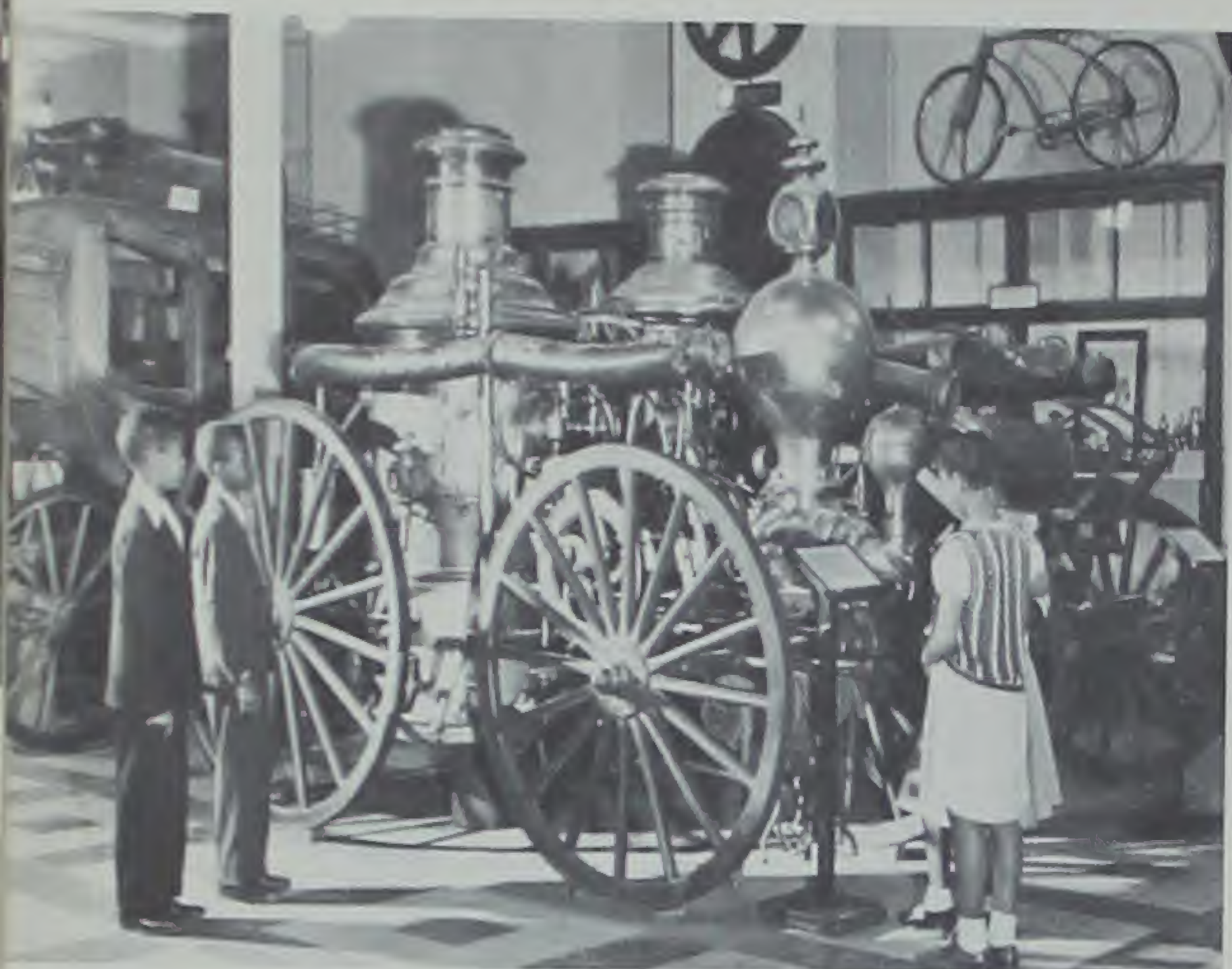
A SHAKESPEAREAN authority of the Folger Shakespeare Library with the seventy-nine first folios of Shakespeare's plays—value, one million dollars.



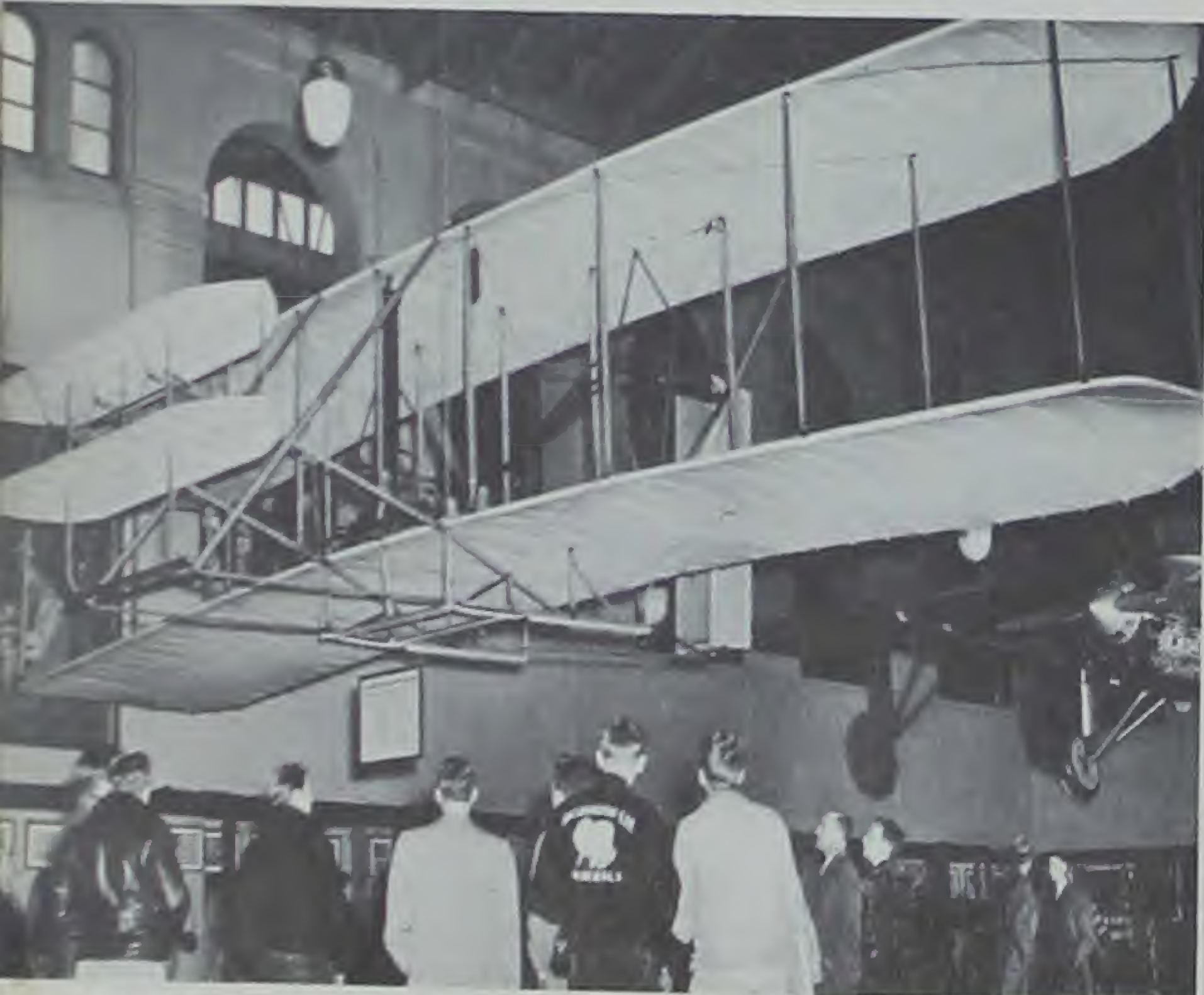
THE ORIGINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION is held by Archives' employees.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION'S varied exhibits record the nation's progress in science and industry.



EARLY FIRE ENGINE is one of extensive historical exhibits. Others are telegraph, telephone, cotton gin and sewing machine.

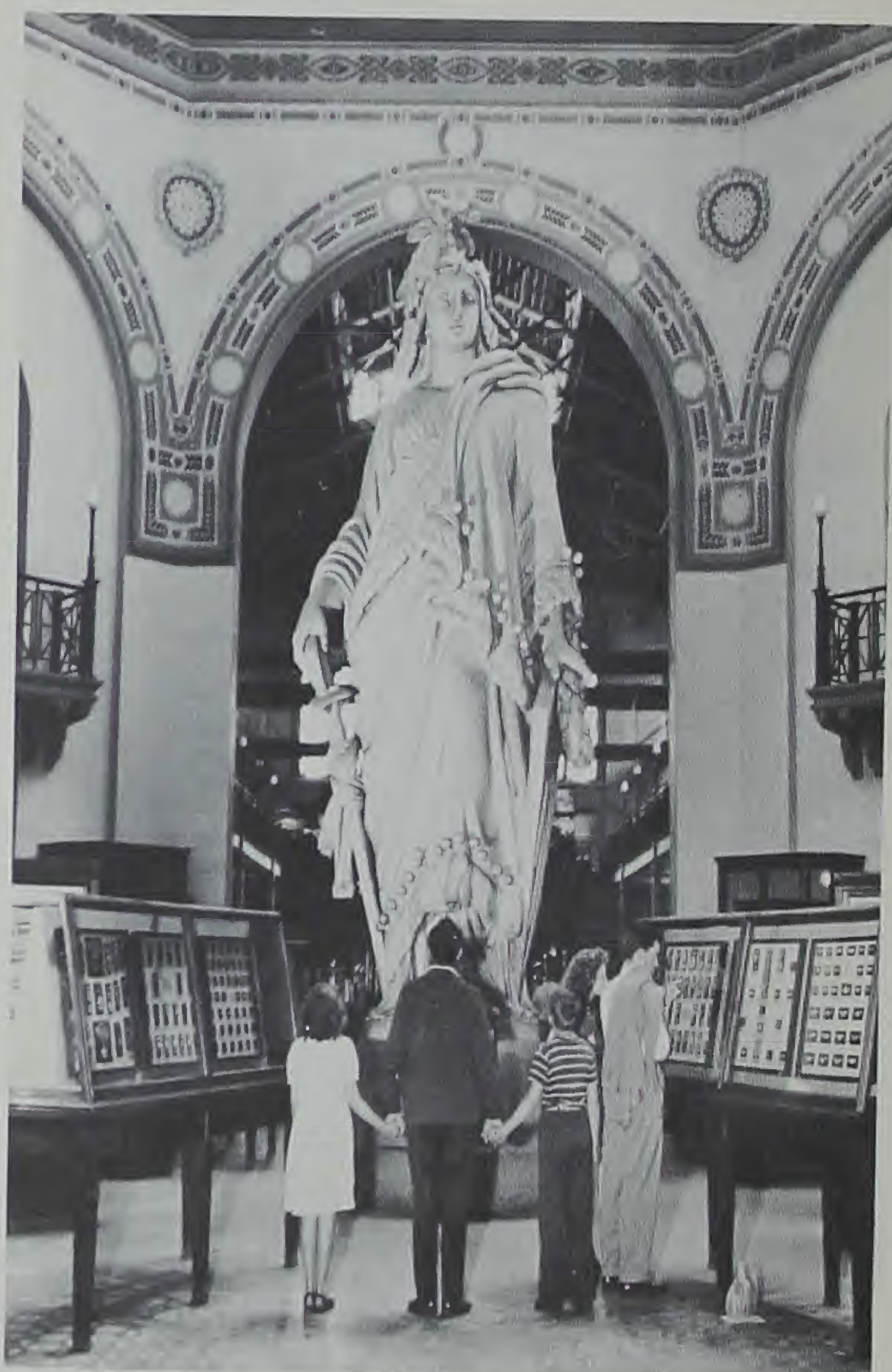


ORVILLE WRIGHT'S first airplane, with Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis."

"For the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—this inscription on the seal of the Smithsonian Institution is the key to this truly amazing agency. Founded in 1846, by Act of Congress, its origin was in the bequest of some five hundred and fifty thousand dollars by an Englishman, James Smithson, who believed that civilization could advance only through the spread of real knowledge.

Sometimes called a "gigantic curio cabinet," the Smithsonian is in reality a cross section of the natural and physical sciences as well as of the arts.

Many field expeditions have gone out for the Institution, including those to bring back strange animals for the National Zoological Park, and research expeditions to discover artifacts of American ethnology.



ORIGINAL MODEL of the Statue of Freedom on the Capitol dome was sent by France.

Universities

Washington is a natural location for higher learning, with its wealth of research materials, its scientific institutions and libraries. As a laboratory for the study of government, it is unexcelled.

There are five universities in the capital: George Washington, American, Catholic, Georgetown and Howard. Catholic University has become widely known for its Little Theater, where plays are written, produced and acted by students.

American University has an excellent school of government. Georgetown and George Washington each have fine new hospitals connected with their medical and dental schools, and Howard University is the foremost Negro college in the world.



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, like others in Washington, has special classes for government workers.



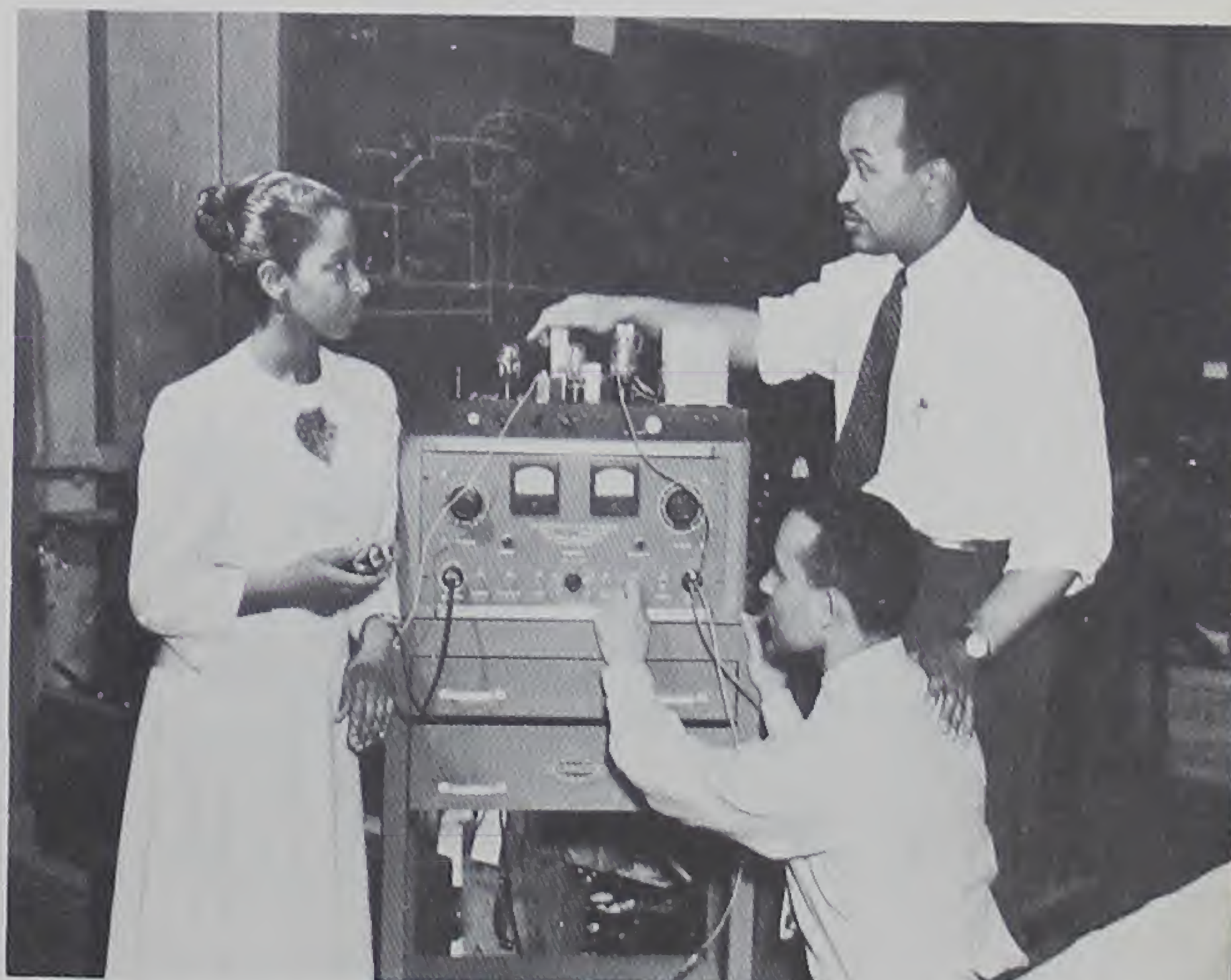
THE NEW GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY Hospital. Idea for this university came from the first President.



THE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN SERVICE at Georgetown has trained many of our diplomats.



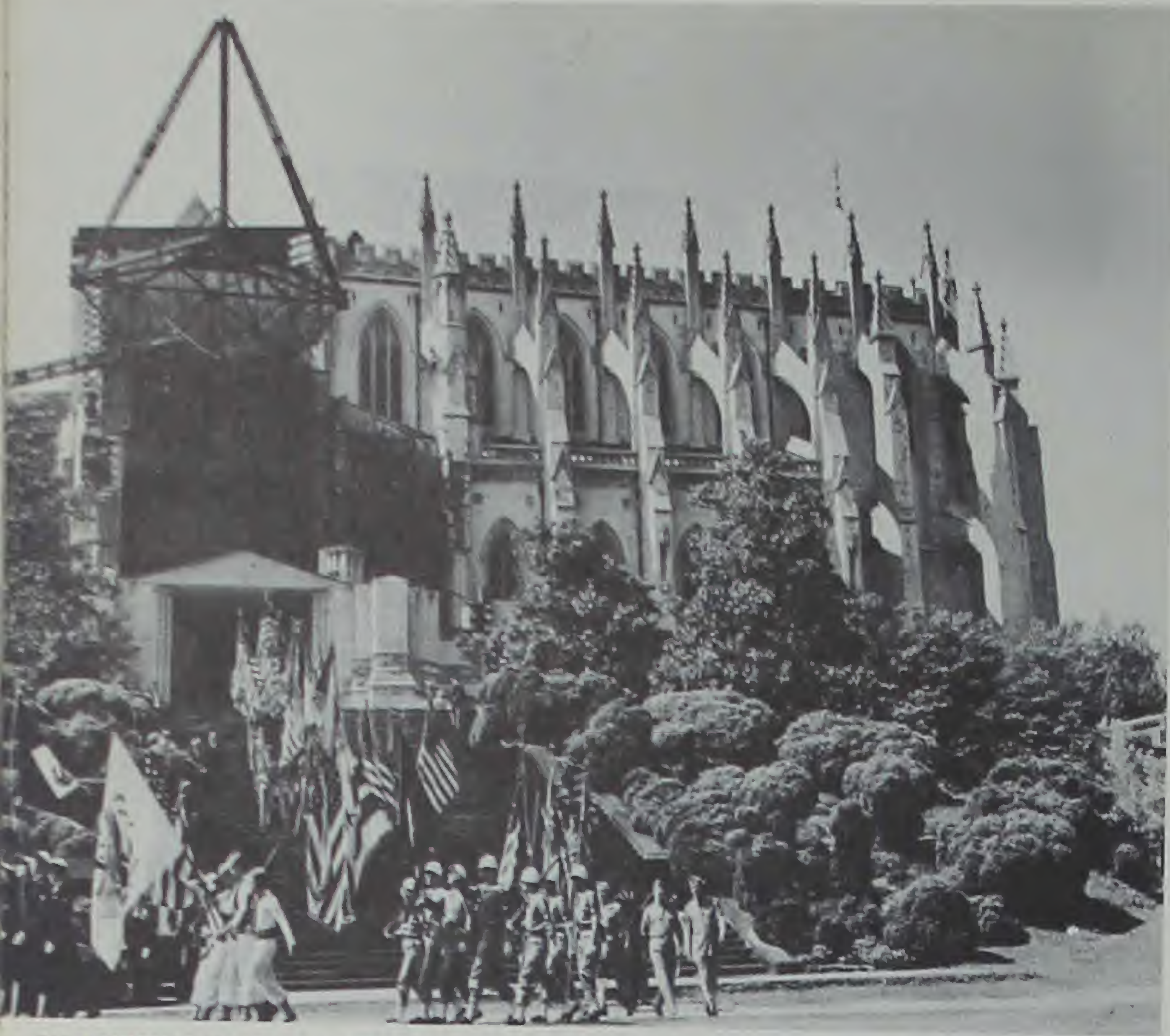
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY of America.



HOWARD UNIVERSITY, the largest institution for higher education of Negroes in the United States, is open to all races.

Churches

The churches of Washington provide for practically every form of religious belief known and they draw their congregations from a cross section of the races of mankind. Best known is the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. Its Bethlehem Chapel contains the tomb of Woodrow Wilson. Lincoln and other presidents worshipped in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Christ Church, in near-by Alexandria, has preserved George Washington's pew and other historic relics.



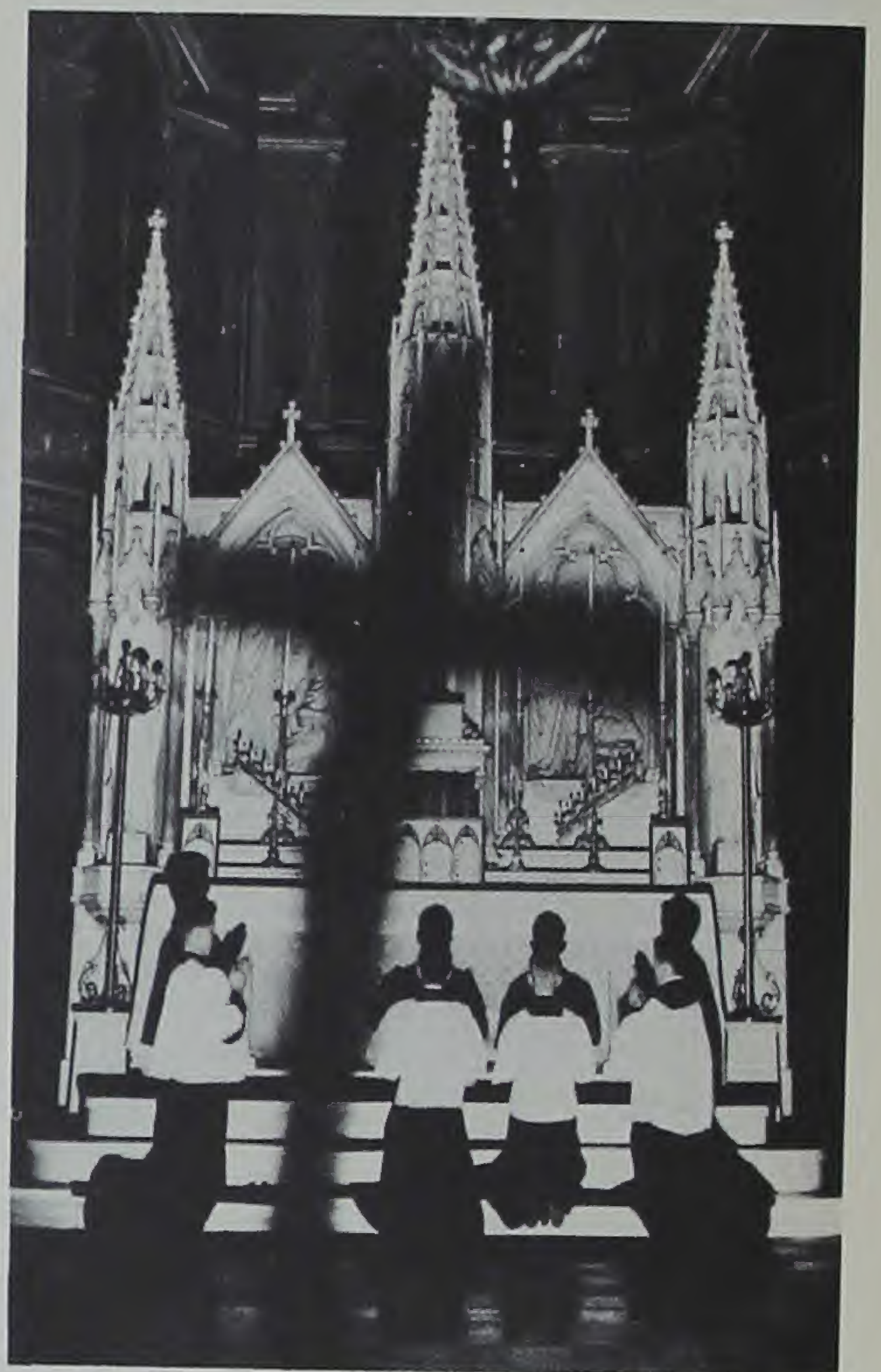
WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL of St. Peter and St. Paul, still unfinished, overlooks the city. It will take a hundred years to complete.



BAPTIST AND UNITARIAN Churches.



ONE of the Jewish Synagogues.



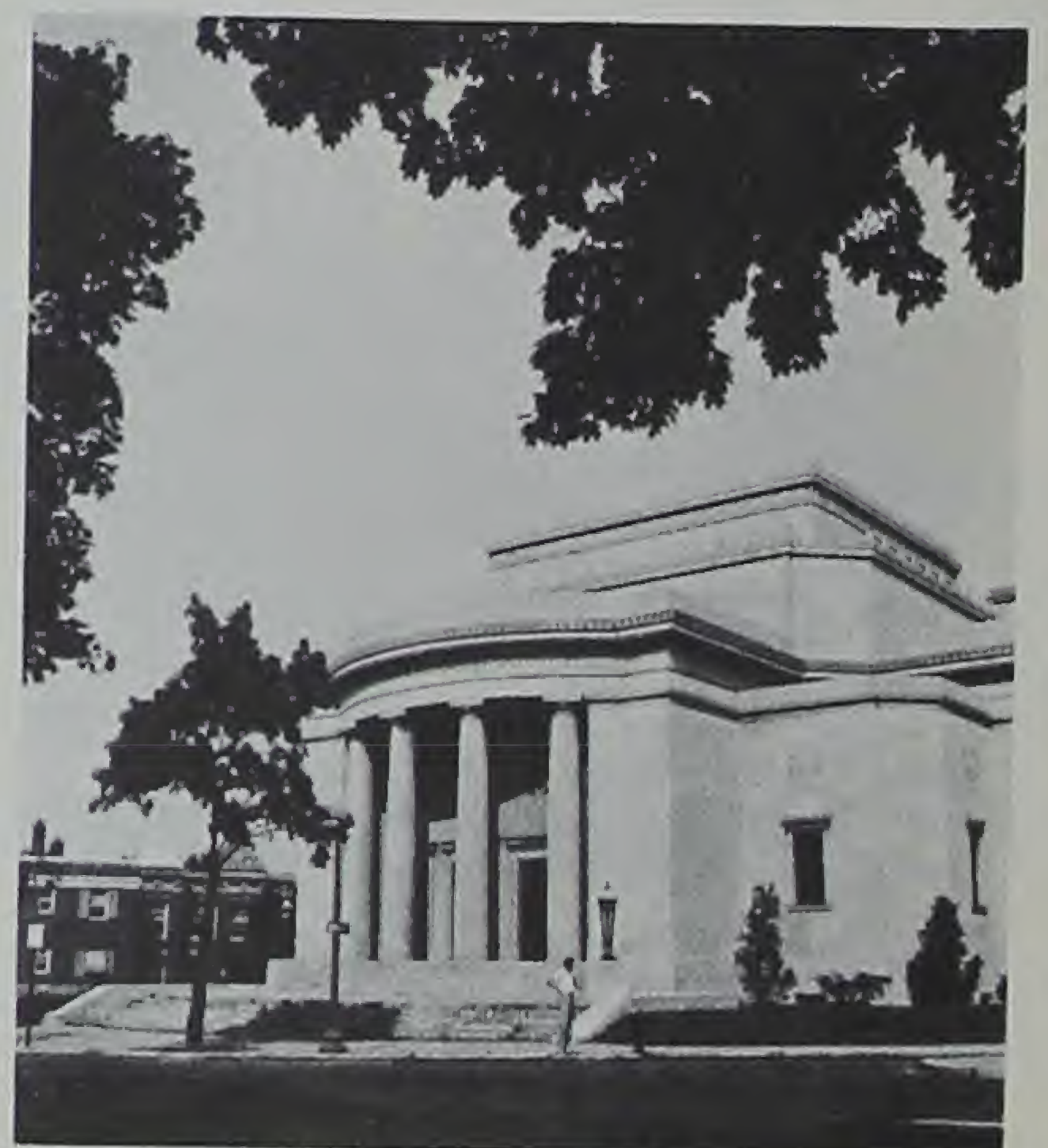
BEFORE THE ALTAR in a Catholic Church.



LUTHERAN CHURCH and statue of Martin Luther.



LINCOLN'S CHURCH—the New York Avenue Presbyterian.



A CHURCH OF CHRIST Scientist.

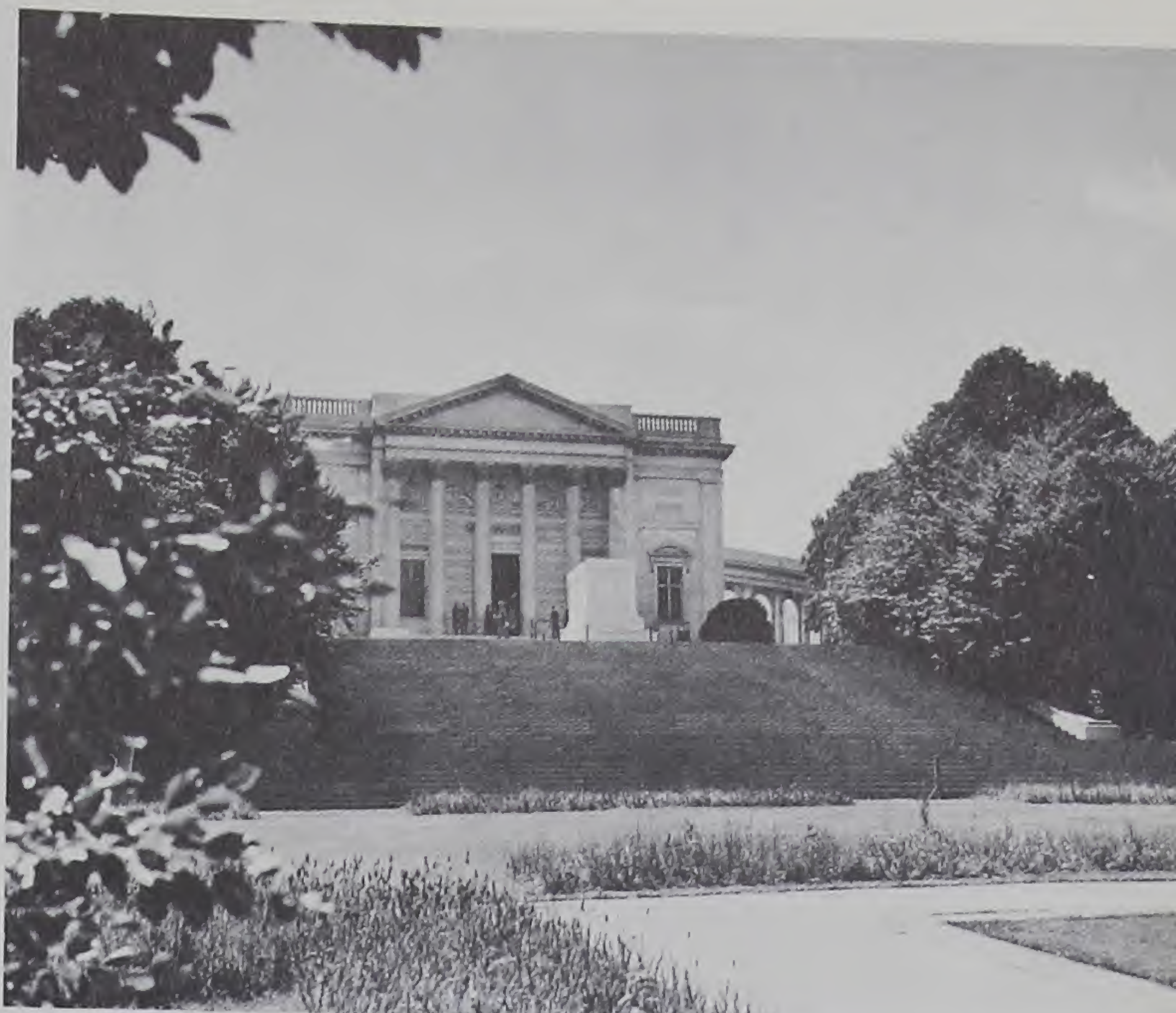
Monuments

In Arlington National Cemetery, across the river from the Lincoln Memorial, rest the soldier dead of all our wars. With its gently rolling, grass-covered hills, shaded by trees and shrubs, it is a fitting final port of call for both men and officers. The classic Memorial Amphitheater overlooks the city and before it is the gravely beautiful Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I, where sentries are always on duty. On it are engraved the words, "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

Arlington is the largest and the most cherished of our military cemeteries and every man who has served in the armed forces of the United States has the privilege of being buried there. Military funerals are carried out with pomp and ceremony, the final volleys being fired over the flag-draped caskets and the bugler sounding "Taps" as a last salute. When a great general or admiral dies, his cortege is long and elaborate, with the President in attendance. But the simplest soldier has every honor given the "top brass"—only a shorter procession.

One simple soldier, however, outranks even presidents—he who is the Unknown. The Amphitheater, in stately white marble, is the scene of the ceremonies attendant upon memorial services. Its Trophy Room contains the decorations given the Unknown by the Allied Nations of the First World War and the triumphant figure of "Victory" by St. Gaudens.

Arlington House, more popularly known as the "Custis-Lee Mansion," adjoins the cemetery. It belonged to Washington's adopted children, entertained Lafayette and saw General Robert E. Lee resign his United States commission to serve as leader of the southern armies.



THE AMPHITHEATRE at Arlington National Cemetery with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



CHANGING of the Guard at the Tomb.



A SOLDIER is buried with the nation's military leaders.



HEROIC SIDE PIECES to the GRANT MEMORIAL.



GENERAL SHERIDAN.

History Rides the Streets of Washington



GENERAL JACKSON.



GENERAL SHERMAN.



GENERAL GRANT.



GENERAL THOMAS.



JOAN OF ARC.



FRANCIS ASBURY, pioneer preacher.



GENERAL WASHINGTON.



A pillar of fire by night.

CITY OF DESTINY

The long trail which began at Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, the trail over which the covered wagons moved west through blizzards and Indian massacres has gone on beyond the Pacific shores of the continent into strange places. It has led to Wake Island and Bataan, to Anzio and Normandy and Bastogne, and left behind the footprints of the men who blazed it in every part of the world. America remembers them all, and now the world remembers them.

The roll call of those men has been the roll call of humanity: Sobieski and Lafayette, Lincoln and Roosevelt, Spaatz and Eisenhower, Nimitz and Halsey. There are graves of Negro combat engineers in the Burma jungle, of Japanese Nisei in Southern France and the Star of David in every American cemetery. Irish Catholic and Scotch Presbyterian, they marched together under one flag

and fought for one faith—the faith of freedom. They had one passion, the belief that free men could build a better world where all men could live at peace, under laws of their own choosing, with decency and dignity. Having known such freedom, anything less would be intolerable.

The new land in which our forefathers lived, and which their labor built, was at first a savage and forbidding one. There was no class distinction in the wilderness. He who survived was forced to work with his hands, to break the soil, to fell the forest, to bridge the rivers. Out of that labor and its fruitfulness, he learned the value of good neighbors and he learned to be thankful. Neighbors helped raise his roof and he, in turn, helped to raise theirs. When his crops failed, neighbors divided their surplus and filled his bins. From generosity received, he learned to

be generous. Historically, it is only a short step from the good neighbor of the American frontier to the good neighbor of the Marshall Plan.

Not all the pages of our history have been bright. Intolerance and discrimination die hard, and the concept of human rights is of slow growth. But it does grow—Howard University is a long way from the slave markets of old Washington, yet there are men still living who remember both. A man one quarter Indian has been vice president of the United States; a full-blooded Negro is an American representative in the councils of the United Nations and an American Jew has been the trusted advisor of three presidents.

Now the frontier has widened to include the world. Distance has shrunk to measurement in time, not miles—and ideas leap across oceans and continents. America has built a nation. She has seen it grow strong with freedom, but she knows that only when all men everywhere are free and only when human rights are recognized in every government on

earth will her own priceless freedom be safe.

Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, has said, "It is an inescapable fact that when freedom is threatened anywhere, it is in jeopardy everywhere and there cannot henceforth be peace for any one of us without the security of freedom and peace for all of us." And President Truman: "Democracy alone can supply the vitalizing force to stir the peoples of the world into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressors, but also against their ancient enemies, hunger, misery and despair."

These are urgent goals in the White House and under the great dome of the Capitol in Washington. And the world watches and waits, knowing that so much of its destiny is being shaped in the city beside the Potomac. There is the core of the dream, the fighting faith of the ages of mankind, whose voice spoke through Abraham Lincoln when he prayed, "that government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth."



"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
That which was so dearly bought must be dearly held.

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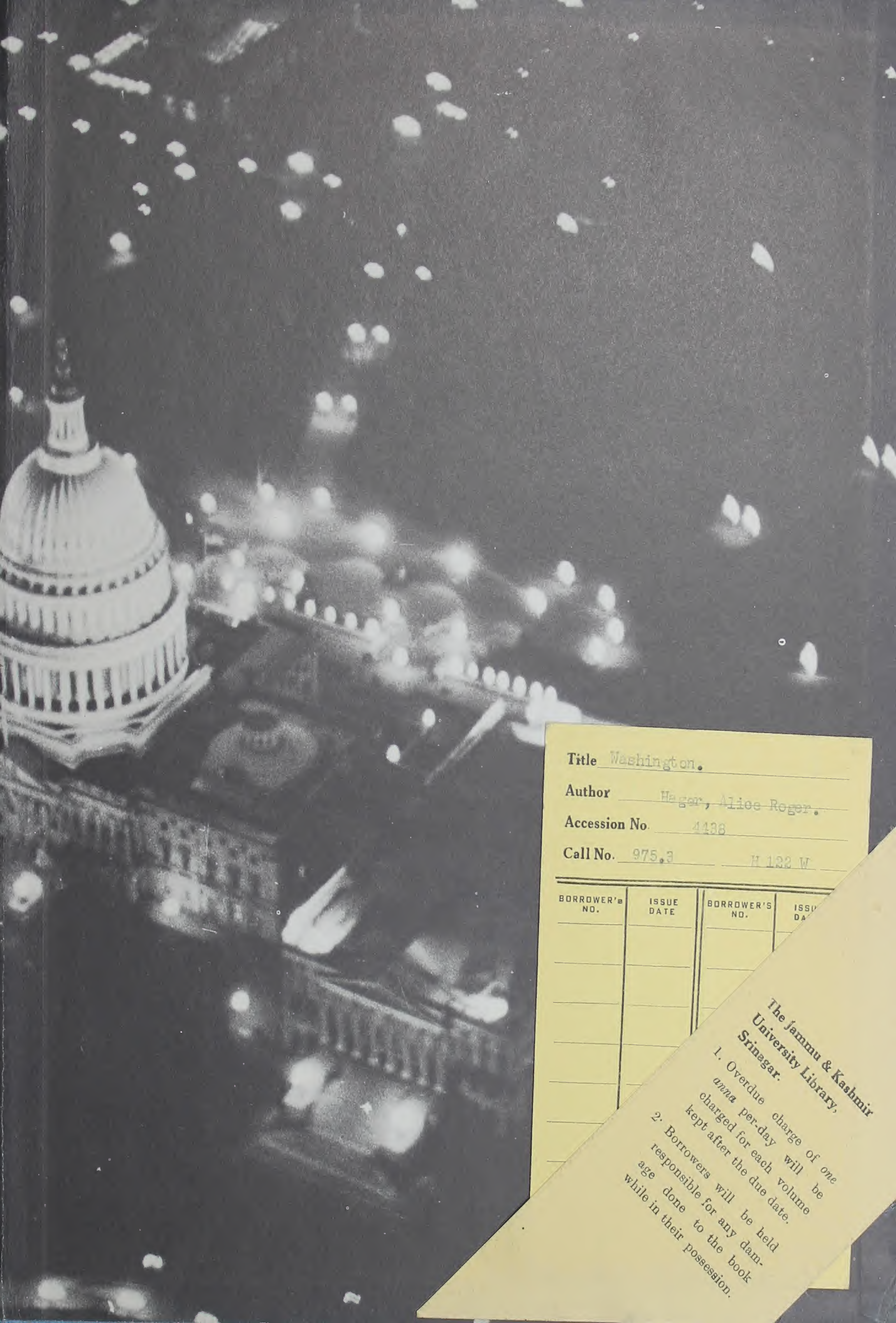
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